VOL. IV....NO. 1054. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA [illegible]

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Governor Seymour and the French Mission.

Scarcity of Perambulating Democratic Orators.

Our Birds Island Guano-Diggers' Rights to be Maintained and their Wrongs Redressed.

ANOTHER WEEKLY SAN FRANCISCO MAIL.

PROGRESS OF THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

UTAH LAND SURVEYS.

Polygamy Not Encouraged by the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 1.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR still continues here. There have been difficulties in the way of his friends who desire to force the French Mission upon him, which are now removed, [illegible]

[illegible]

It is said that a vessel of war is to be sent out immediately to Bird Island, to redress the wrongs [illegible]

[illegible]

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 1.

Mr. STUART presented the memorial of EDWARD [illegible]

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of ALFRED G. [illegible]

Mr. SEWARD also presented the petition of HARRY BALDWIN, asking for the final abolition of Slavery, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the Army Appropriation bill was then resumed. [illegible]

[illegible]

... in addition thereto, 3,000 volunteers for 18 months, to meet the present exigency.

Mr. BROWN moved an amendment to supply the volunteers required. This was voted down by Yeas 12, Nays 30.

The sum of $3,500,000 was inserted in the blank, on the motion of Mr. WELLER, to provide for the expenses of this increase of the army.

Mr. MALLORY presented an order requesting the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the Senate the results of the recent trial of the dock and railway basin at the Pensacola Navy-Yard, and whether these had been accepted by the Government. Agreed to.

Mr. MALLORY also presented a resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to consider the expediency of providing an appropriation for a board of officers, under the direction of the Secretary of War, for instructions in gunnery practice, and in the preparation and use of shot, shells, and other projectiles. Agreed to.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, reported a bill creating an additional Land District in California. Read three times by unanimous consent and passed.

Mr. DODGE then obtained unanimous consent to introduce a bill providing for a telegraphic mail communication between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean. Read three times and referred to the Committee on Territories. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 1.

The House took up the bill authorizing the construction of a line of telegraph from the Mississippi or Missouri River to the Pacific, and the question was stated, on agreeing to the report from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, to strike out the enacting clause. Negatived.

Mr. RICHARDSON then offered a substitute for the bill, striking out the grant of two millions acres of land, reserving the right of way, and extending the penal laws of the United States over the line for its protection.

Mr. JONES of Tenn. said by the terms used, the bill creates the proprietors a corporation in perpetuity without restriction or limitation. He believed this Government has no such power, and he therefore could not vote for the proposition.

Under the operation of the previous question the substitute was agreed to, and the bill passed by a vote of 119 against 70.

Two trifling Territorial bills were passed.

UTAH LAND SURVEYS.

The bill establishing the office of a Surveyor-General in Utah, and granting lands to actual settlers thereto, was taken up. This occasioned a long debate last session, involving the question of polygamy, when Mr. BERNHISEL said the more wives a man has the more necessity for homesteads.

Yesterday, while in Committee, the enacting clause was stricken out, [illegible] on the State of the Union.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., expressed a hope that the House would pass the bill, meting out the same justice to Utah as to the other Territories.

Mr. FRIEHAM—Is not the bill to encourage polygamy?

CRIES—"Yes!" "No, no!" [Great confusion.]

Mr. KEITT—Is it not designed to put the people of Utah on the same footing as those of other Territories?

Mr. BENSON—Is polygamy recognized in any other Territory?

CRIES—"No."

Mr. McMULLEN moved to lay the bill on the table.

The House struck out the enacting clause by a vote of 100 against 74, which is equivalent to the loss of the bill.

Mr. PHELPS moved the reconsideration of the vote, [illegible]

Mr. PHELPS replied he made the suggestion without consultation.

Mr. BERNHISEL preferred Mr. PHELPS' motion should not prevail. We only, he said, ask to be placed on an equal footing with the people of other Territories.

Mr. DISNEY said the public interests were paramount to the consideration mentioned by the delegate from Utah. Provision should at once be made for a survey of the lands in that Territory.

Mr. HAVEN concurred in the views of Mr. DISNEY. The House objected to the bill because of the domestic institution in Utah which tolerates bigamy. He thought the House ought to meet the question now. He desired to move an additional section disapproving and declaring null and void all the laws in the Territory allowing a man to have more than one wife at a time.

VOICES—"That's right." "Move it," &c., &c.

Mr. McMULLEN was willing to give the people of Utah all they are entitled to, but would not grant lands until they enact a code of good morals.

Mr. PHELPS' motion was agreed to.

Mr. DISNEY proposed a substitute for the bill, merely retaining the provisions relative to the establishment of the office of a Surveyor-General in Utah, and granting lands for schools and University purposes.

He moved the previous question.

Mr. HAVEN appealed to him to withdraw his motion, so that he might submit an amendment of the character he had indicated.

Mr. DISNEY fully appreciated the commendable zeal of the gentleman to place on record his opinion of Mormonism, but this was not the time. He (Mr. DISNEY) wanted to exclude all extraneous matters.

Mr. DISNEY's amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. HOUSTON moved that the House go into Committee on the bill reducing the Tariff, but subsequently, after some conversation, withdrew the motion, giving notice that he will renew it as a test question on next Wednesday, when the House adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 1.

The United States Treasurer reports the net amount in the Treasury on the 29th ult., as twenty-one million nine hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and six dollars.

Death of the Minister from Costa Rica, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 1.

Don FELIPE MOLINA, Minister from Costa Rica, Guatemala and San Salvador, dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington, died this morning. He was shrived by the priest, and died in the sanctity of the Catholic Church.

Senator Fish.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 1.

Senator FISH leaves here to-morrow for Havana via New-Orleans, on account of ill health. He was in the Senate to-day.

"Sam" in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 1.

SAM attracts great attention in the Senate by writing with an enormous quill in full feather; probably from an American eagle.

Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 1.

No. 46—Edward Hamden vs. James C. Ridgway, et. al.—appeal from the District Court of the Northern District of Mississippi. Judge CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the District Court with costs. Wm. Shorts, Ex'ors, plffs. in error, vs. The State of Pennsylvania. Argument concluded by Ewing, for plffs. in error.

No. 56—Jane A. Coy, guardian, etc. appt., vs. Charles Mason. Argument was commenced by Platt Smith, for appt., and continued by Hon. S. P. Chase, for deft. HENRY W. DEPUY, late Private Secretary to Governor SEYMOUR, was admitted a Counsellor and Attorney in this Court.

STATE AFFAIRS.

WHIG LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

Senator Seward Renominated Unanimously.

The United States Senatorship in the House.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DEBATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 1.

The Whig Caucus was held to-night. Sixteen Senators and seventy-four members of the House were present. Hon. J. B. WILLIAMS was appointed Chairman. GEORGE RICHARDS, of the Senate, and C. P. JOHNSON, of the House, were appointed Secretaries. The Caucus proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Senator, with the following result: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, 74; MILLARD FILLMORE, 1; WASHINGTON HUNT, 2; IRA HARRIS, 1; F. D. CULVER, 1. The nomination of Mr. SEWARD was declared by a unanimous vote, and then Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND was called to address the Caucus. He is now speaking. J. R. S.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1855.

The proceedings in the Senate to-day lacked sufficient interest to make them worth mentioning, with an exception or two—one, the Report of the Bank Committee against the bill to prevent the Banks and Banking Associations from discounting on their surplus capital. The other was the notice of a bill to prohibit Bonds and Mortgages being received as a basis of banking.

But in the House there was one of the most interesting debates that I have ever had the gratification of listening to. It was in a measure unlooked for, and as members generally spoke without previous preparation, and yet I venture to say that no off-hand discussion ever took so high a range, or was characterized by greater earnestness than that of to-day.

Some days since Mr. PETTY, of your City, introduced a resolution declaring that no person was entitled to the votes of members for the office of United States Senator, who had not, by his past life, shown himself true to the county, to the Union and to the Common Schools. The resolution laid over, under the rules, until yesterday, when it was called up by Mr. PETTY, who proceeded to deliver an address in its advocacy which he had written out for the occasion. I heard frequent allusion to the "Church of Rome," [illegible] at some time or other. I failed to arrive at any conclusion as to who would fill Mr. PETTY's Senatorial frame.

When he had concluded, Mr. C. C. LEIGH rose and commenced to define his position, but had not proceeded far before he was stopped by the adjournment of the House [illegible] as this day was "General Order" day.

Contrary to expectation, when the House assembled this morning, by unanimous consent the consideration of the resolution was resumed, and Mr. LEIGH being entitled to the floor, proceeded with his remarks. [illegible]

[illegible]

The discussion was continued by Mr. STEVENS, of Monroe; Mr. JOHNSON, of Tioga; Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, and Mr. BAKER, of Montgomery, all of whom took decided ground in favor of Mr. SEWARD. The resolution was made the special order for to-morrow, when it is supposed SAM will develop his entire proportions. J. R. S.

The United States Senatorship—Highly Interesting Debate.

The following is a condensation of the debate on the United States Senatorship, referred to by our Albany Correspondent:

IN ASSEMBLY....THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

This being General Order day.

Mr. WAGER asked consent that the resolution of Mr. PETTY, relative to the United States Senatorship, up yesterday, be taken up, in order that Mr. LEIGH might complete his remarks. Granted.

Mr. LEIGH then proceeded with his remarks, saying that he had attempted to contrast the Roman Senate, which existed in an age of heathenism—an age in which God's beautiful earth was made the scene of desolation and blood, with the United States Senate. And he had referred to the great and momentous questions which would arise in our National Senate, during the next term, and it therefore became the duty of the Legislature to look above party influences to secure the proper Representative. He had been left entirely free on this subject in his election. And, although he had no political friends here to confide in, or fall back upon, he had a higher and more grand position—that of independence. There were three questions which he asked himself in giving his vote for a United States Senator—1st. Is he honest? 2d. Is he capable? 3d. Has he proved himself thus? These settled, then he had asked himself if the State had been faithfully represented by the present incumbent? [illegible] people of the State. He must be also assured whether this gentleman, in his public nature, was such as to warrant his vote. He had been charged with a desire to break up our public school system—of dividing its funds. Now if he could find anything of this sort in his works he could not vote for him. But he could find nothing of the kind. The Public School system of this State was the praise of the people of all the country. If he desires to lay a parricidal hand on these Schools, he not only ought not to have a seat in the United States Senate, but he ought not to have a seat in the State of New-York. [Mr. L. here had Mr. S. B. COLE read from the second volume, page 215, the sentiments of Mr. SEWARD, urging the opening of our Schools to children of all parents, foreign and native, and teaching them in their own language.] Mr. L. asked to have pointed out, anywhere, any more obnoxious passage. He then had read another extract where Mr. S. urges the education of all children, but not in a manner to perpetuate castes or distinctions. Mr. LEIGH then said Mr. SEWARD saw throughout our State the children of foreigners on our canals and elsewhere, growing up in ignorance. Seeing these children thus growing up, he asked the question, whether they should be allowed to grow up thus, or be educated in their own language. Their parents were prejudiced against our religion and institutions, and should their children be sufferers for that? He claimed that WM. H. SEWARD was the friend of the Public Schools. It was also said that he was arrayed against the Bible; that he did not want the Bible used in our Schools. Mr. L. turned to the 3d volume, page 200, where at a Sunday School celebration, he said, "Sunday Schools and Common Schools were the great leveling institutions of the age." He also commended the work carried on by Sunday School teachers, and considered the Bible the great bulwark of our liberties. Mr. L. here gave way to a glowing eulogy of the Bible. It was said that Mr. SEWARD was not the wise, the common sense man that we ought to send to the Senate—that he makes the law of religion of higher authority than the laws of men. He had no doubt this gave offence—for WILLIAM H. SEWARD to get up in the face of men who made laws and say that the laws of God ought to be obeyed in preference of those of men. He (Mr. L.) had no doubt this was offensive to the self-conceit of these law-makers. But in all that Mr. SEWARD said on this subject, he (Mr. L.) would hazard the opinion that his most rabid enemies, when they came to read just what he did say, will admit that he said just what he should say. Mr. S. had regarded the public domain as the common heritage of mankind; the Constitution as defining the powers of Congress in regard to this domain. But there was a "higher law" which was in harmony with the Constitution—that they united in one sentiment. Mr. S. was represented as being ultra on the subject of slavery, and sitting in Washington, where he was likely to be taunted, it was wonderful that he kept his composure. Mr. L. read the recommendation of Mr. S. to let slavery exist where it does exist, but restrict it in new Territories, with a view to its ultimate extinguishment. Here, said Mr. L., was calmness and temperance—no exciting words—nothing too ultra. Mr. L. then proceeded in review of Mr. SEWARD's course in the United States Senate on other subjects—the reception of Father MATHEW—the bounty lands, &c. Mr. L. was in favor of the selection of Mr. SEWARD because he had just the courage necessary for the position. He stood like a rock in the ocean, withstanding the waves of passion, undaunted. His conduct in the Senate was of a nature calculated to draw from his enemies even, praise. Mr. L. said he believed future generations would acknowledge we had in our midst a great man, [illegible]

Mr. PETTY moved that the further consideration of this resolution be made the Special Order for to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. HEADLEY moved that the House proceed with the discussion now. Carried.

[illegible]

Mr. H. referred to the position of Gov. SEWARD on the School question, [illegible]

Mr. LEIGH asked if the gentleman would give way.

Mr. HEADLEY—No, Sir. I have been sired once.

Mr. LEIGH—I rise to a point of order.

Mr. WAGER—I insist that the point of order shall be written down.

Mr. LEIGH—I can write it.

Mr. FERDON—Write it, then.

Mr. LEIGH rising to state his point of order,

The CHAIR (Mr. BLATCHFORD)—The gentleman must reduce his point of order to writing.

Mr. LEIGH—I take exceptions to the ruling of the Chair, and will state my reasons.

Mr. PETTY—The gentleman must reduce his point of order to writing.

Mr. LEIGH—I rise to a question of privilege.

The CHAIR—The gentleman will state his question of privilege.

Mr. L. then proceeded to say that he had called on the gentleman from Genesee, (Mr. STEVENS,) and had asked him to offer a resolution, that he might define his position.

[Several members here rose, and inquired if this was a question of privilege.]

Mr. LEIGH—I have done.

Mr. STEVENS then explained that the gentleman had applied to him in the manner stated, and he had fallen into the trap—a trap of the grossest perfidy. He had taken the resolution to the gentleman from New-York to offer it. He regretted to say, again, that unsuspectingly, he had fallen into the trap.

Mr. PETTY—I am glad this has occurred. It only shows how low some people can stoop to accomplish an end.

Mr. FERDON—*The Bible!*

Mr. HEADLEY then proceeded to conclusion, stating that he could not vote for Mr. SEWARD.

Mr. C. P. JOHNSON asked why this resolution of instruction was offered, instructing members how to vote on this Senatorial question. Were not members instructed when they were elected? Mr. J. then proceeded in review of the course of Mr. SEWARD, pointing out those acts which recommended him to a reelection. If WM. H. SEWARD was defeated, Liberty and Freedom were defeated.

Mr. STEBBINS was in favor of the resolution and the amendment both. In casting his vote he should not cast it for a man because he was a member of the Whig party. He should cast it for the man whom he considered as representing most nearly his principles. And the first of these was Anti-Slavery. Mr. S. then proceeded to argue that this nation was an Anti-Slavery nation, commencing with the struggle for independence, and going down with every act throughout the history of the country, claiming that the great American principle was contrary to Slavery.

He also argued at length that the doctrine of "higher law" was the only doctrine of safety to any Government whatever. It underlaid all other laws; take it away, and the Government sinks into chaos.

Mr. EVANS entirely dissented from the views put forth by the gentleman from Monroe, (Mr. STEBBINS,) and if he was to be regarded as the exponent of the sentiments of Mr. SEWARD, he (Mr. E.) could not, under any circumstances, vote for him. If all our laws were to be enacted under the "higher law," as expounded by the gentleman, what would be the consequence to our Government? Mr. E. was willing to abide by the "higher law," but that law itself enjoined it upon us to obey the powers that be.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN (the Speaker) held that the State of New-York owed it to herself, and to the cause of Freedom, to reelect WM. H. SEWARD. We should throw off party ties, and elect this man. We came not here to make politicians. Let us forget that we are Whigs or Democrats, and vote for freedom and humanity! It had been said there had been bargain and sale—

Mr. HEADLEY—What I said was that I had heard there was bargain and sale.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN—Then, Sir, rumor is a liar. Mr. L. then proceeded to say that so far as oaths were concerned, no oath to commit a dishonorable act was binding, and pointed out cases in which a man would clearly be justified in disregarding such oaths.

Mr. LAMPORT—Have you not taken any such?

Mr. LITTLEJOHN—You will hear enough about oaths. Mr. L. went on to discuss the obligations of certain oaths.

Mr. BAKER denied that there was any understanding on his part with regard to the Temperance bill and the election of Senator SEWARD. But he confessed that he was under an obligation with regard to the Senatorship—an obligation made by the convictions of his head and heart. He was not cognizant of the manner in which this resolution was introduced. It was here, and he [illegible]

Another principle was that the [illegible] government was established, and he was astonished to see men coming here with sentiments going to abridge that doctrine. This great doctrine is incorporated in the fundamental law of the United States. For three years the country lived without this doctrine, but in that short space of time it was ascertained that it was necessary, and in 1789 the Constitution was amended in that particular. He was not ashamed to stand where WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON stood on this question.

Again, in 1846, the people of this State thought it Republican and American to allow the free enjoyment of religion. The man who was to receive his vote for Senator must be a man in whose heart benevolence and justice resided. And he could say that in the acts of WM. H. SEWARD he had seen both benevolence and justice. A law had been passed by which the children of foreigners, born here, should be forced to remain here if their parents desired to go home. WM. H. SEWARD interposed a veto to this law.

He referred to the dictation of Secret Societies, and asked who it was that was at the bottom of this movement? He would tell who it was, and he challenged denial. It was a man who was at Syracuse, on his knees begging for the Whig nomination for Governor.

Mr. PETTY moved that the resolution be made the Special Order for to-morrow morning. Carried. Adjourned.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

The European mails by the steamship *Africa* arrived here soon after midnight. The steamer reached her dock at Boston yesterday morning.

We make a few interesting extracts.

From the Crimea.

The news from the Crimea is not very important. The works outside Sebastopol are progressing towards completion. The dispatches *via* Marseilles are to the 3d. They state that the French batteries were daily approaching nearer to Sebastopol, and that the last English battery was in course of termination. The telegraphic accounts are to the 10th of January. Up to that date nothing of importance had occurred. We make some extracts from the letters of camp correspondents, showing the situation of affairs.

A letter in the *Pays*, dated Constantinople, Jan. 5, says: "A column of Riflemen had taken possession of the important position of Camara, near Balaklava, after driving out the Russians who occupied it. The enemy in this affair experienced severe losses. They were completely put to the rout, and fled precipitately, burning their forage and tents. The loss of the Russians at Sebastopol and neighborhood, during the last days of December, is estimated at more than 6,000 men."

The ship *White Falcon*, of New-York, sailed from London on the 16th of January, for Marseilles—having been chartered by the French Government to convey provisions to the Crimea.

The following is from the special correspondent of the London *Daily News*, and is dated Dec. 31:

The construction and arming of the new batteries and advanced works has been proceeding as rapidly as the state of the roads and means of transport have permitted. Many of the large mortars are already in position. Nearly all the long 32-pounders from the *Britannia* and *Trafalgar* have been brought up from Balaklava to the two artillery parks. Large quantities of shells have been daily brought up by the troops, the French assisting us in the occupation. One of the large shells, suspended from a pole, is carried between the shoulders of two men, as in instances of shells of less diameter, the smaller end of the pole is inserted into the opening for the fuse, and the iron globe is carried by a single man. The French are now said to have 74 guns and mortars in position ready to open fire, not one of which has yet discharged a single shot or shell.

The line of circumvallation which is being carried on from the French earthworks at the right flank, and continued around the sides of the mountain overlooking the Inkermann and the Tchernaya valley, will shortly be completed. Great progress has also been made in the new redoubt on Frenchman's Hill, and also in the entrenchments extending to the right from the advanced work. The enemy has been constantly firing at the working parties on Frenchman's Hill, but they have done scarcely any mischief—many of the shells have fallen as far beyond as on a parallel with that of the Picket-house. There has also been a very constant discharge of shot and shell on the part of the enemy, chiefly from their ships' guns, against our new batteries in progress on the hills commanding the head of the roadstead and the valley of Inkermann. When the line of circumvallation before mentioned and other earthworks are finished—without including the new batteries constructed for carrying on the attack—the position of the allied army will be protected by an uninterrupted line of parapet and fosse, with redoubts and guns at the necessary intervals, from the heights above Balaklava to Chersonese or Pontchasia Bay. When the eye follows the circuit which this line has to make in winding around the bow of the great mountain plateau, following sinuosities, and dipping across its ravines, it must be confessed that this is a wonderful achievement, and one that could only be accomplished by troops of such indefatigable energy as those who are now occupying those heights.

The occurrence, which took place on the night of the 20th instant, at the advanced works of Frenchman's Hill and Green Hill, has led to several stringent orders to insure the more complete protection of these important positions. No officer under the rank of a Major or acting Major is to command in the advanced work itself, and he is personally to satisfy himself from time to time that the sentries are well to the front and in their proper positions. A Lieutenant-Colonel is to command in the battery. At least half the men in the advanced work are to remain up, and with their arms in their hands ready to fire or charge with the bayonet upon an advancing enemy. A number of fireballs have been placed at the disposal of the officer commanding in the battery, for the purpose of illuminating the ground in front on the approach of a Russian force being suspected. These necessary missiles, however, are said to be very limited in number; they are frequently thrown out in front of the Russian works, and, by scattering over a considerable space an intensely white light, they expose the numerical strength and direction of any troops which the sentries may hear approaching. No banquette had been made in the advanced work at Frenchman's hill—an oversight by no means facilitating its means of defence. This defect has been remedied, and other precautionary measures have been adopted which prudence prevents me from mentioning here, but which will tend materially to prevent an attack being again made upon the works with impunity.

According to the London *Times*, the Isthmus of Perekop is not, as has been supposed, the only practicable avenue to the Crimea, "for the Russian Government had constructed across the shallows of the Sivash, or Putrid Sea, another great military road to the Crimea, so effectually that it is actually the better road of the two, and so quietly that Western Europe never heard a word about the matter." This road we are told, was commenced nine or ten years ago, upon bridges and viaducts, and was completed a considerable time before the outbreak of the present war.

ODESSA, Jan. 2.—Prince MENSCHIKOFF (says the correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*,) can with difficulty feed the troops around him, and yet he incessantly demands reinforcements, more especially since he has ascertained with certitude that a Turkish corps of 30,000 or 40,000 men strong will be landed at Eupatoria. The Turks will play there the rôle performed a short time ago by LIPRANDI, in his position to the rear of Balaklava. As the operations of the allies were checked and hampered by LIPRANDI, so will the movements of MENSCHIKOFF be restricted and hampered. Every vulnerable point is therefore being looked to, and the works of defence around Perekop and Simferopol are being recommenced with vigor.

It is reported that the Turkish army in the Crimea will be increased by the end of this month to 80,000 men. Snow has fallen in the Crimea, and impeded the siege operations. Only two of the Russian ships in Sebastopol remain armed, and as the new batteries erected by the English will command the harbor, the vessels of war will soon be [illegible]

A letter from the Crimea gives the following episode of the war:

Some time ago the *Beaulieu* was sent in towards the batteries of the harbor with a flag of truce, in order to take back a Russian artillery officer in exchange for Lord DUNKELLIN. Sir EDMUND LYONS took advantage of this opportunity to send, as a present, a cheese to the Russian Admiral, with whom he had been acquainted in former days. On the 16th instant the compliment was returned. A 14-oared boat came out from the town, and brought a deer as a present back to the Admiral, together with a polite letter from the Russian Admiral, in which I hear the passage occurs, that "The Russian Admiral remembers with pleasure the time of his acquaintance with Sir EDMUND, and regrets not to have seen him for so long, except the other day, when he came in rather close with the *Agamemnon*."

The War on the Danube.

We can find no farther authentic account of the Russian movements on the Danube. A Paris letter of the 18th says:

Nothing can now be more certain than the intention of Austria to adhere to the policy and participate in the action of France and England in case of emergency. The emergency may be the advance of the enemy into the Dobrudscha, or even an attack upon Varna; and it is stated in official quarters that the utmost confidence can be reposed in the determination of Austria to protect both against the Russians.

The Russian Government is extremely anxious that hostilities should be suspended while the negotiations for peace are going on, in order, if possible, to save Sebastopol from its impending fate, and it flatters itself that the present unexpected inroad into the so imperfectly defended Dobrudscha will induce the allies to consent to an armistice. The Russians are astute, but they have probably deceived themselves in this matter.

The Wounded at Scutari.

The condition of the wounded in the hospitals at Scutari was far from encouraging. A letter dated Jan. 6, says:

The following return shows the number of sick that arrived from the army with sick and wounded, the number died on the passage, and the number of burials that have taken place at Scutari since the formation of the general depôt:

Number of ships arrived	[illegible]
Number of wounded and sick conveyed from the army that originally embarked	[illegible]
Number died on passage	[illegible]
Number of burials at Scutari	[illegible]
Total burials of all persons that died at Scutari	[illegible]

The Latest News.

We are indebted to F. H. LEWIS, Esq., agent of the Central line, for the following:

The *Times*, in a leading article, draws a most deplorable picture of the state of the Army in the Crimea. At the beginning of January it could muster only 14,000 bayonets. The artillery and engineers had been reduced in the same proportion, and the cavalry no longer existed as a force. The deaths amounted to sixty a day, and the number disabled by fatigue and sickness to 1,000 a week. This ratio the *Times* thinks will rapidly increase. It is computed that out of 14,000 men, nominally fit for service, only 2,000 are in good health. The army was an army of invalids at the beginning of the month, although the Crimean Winter had not set in. The *Times* comes to the conclusion that "unless some extraordinary stroke of fortune intervenes, we are about to lose our only army, the object of so much pride, of so much deep affection, of so much tender solicitude," and asks if the nation is prepared for this disaster?

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 19.—Letters from Odessa, of the 8th, state that a hard frost, equal to 9 or 10 degrees below the freezing point, had brought the roads into a fit state for the conveyance of troops and munitions of war to Perekop.

The Boulogne *Gazette* publishes advices from Berlin, stating that in Diplomatic circles, no doubt is entertained that Russia and Austria will come to an agreement on the freedom of the Danube, and the cessation of the Russian Protectorate in the Principalities.

Austria has gained the object about which she was really interested. [illegible]

The Emperor of Austria has abolished the punishment of death in the Austrian army.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland India and China mail had reached England with dates from Calcutta to Dec. 13, Madras Dec. 19, Bombay Dec. 14, and Canton Nov. 25.

At Calcutta, money was more valuable, and trade was dull.

Sir JOHN BOWRING, the British Plenipotentiary, had returned from the north of China without reaching Pekin. He and the other Plenipotentiaries had been stopped by Commissioners from the Imperial Court, and proposed to meet at Shanghai in December, there to discuss the revision of the treaty.

The rebels had captured a large part of the Imperial squadron, and there was quite a panic at Canton.

Exchange at Canton was at 4s. 7½; Shanghai, 6s. At the latter place trade was improving, and a good business was doing in Silks at reduced rates. Teas were a little cheaper.

From India we learn that the Nepaulese Army was to march through the English territory to attack the Grand Lama.

BUENOS AYRES.

Dates from Buenos Ayres to Dec. 2 had reached England. Business was quite at a stand-still, the *invasion of Nov. 5 having paralyzed everything.*

The Invasion is described as [illegible]. The Government was hesitating between a peace and war policy. No hope of a long peace was entertained while URQUIZA remains President of the Argentine Confederation.

Monetary and Commercial.

The *Times* city article, dated Friday evening, says: "The English funds to-day have not recovered from the unfavorable reaction which took place yesterday afternoon, and have been inanimate, at a further slight decline. No particular cause was assigned for the prevailing heaviness, and in the absence of any foreign intelligence, the recent rumors of impending changes in the Cabinet continued to be circulated, although they are generally supposed for the present at least, to be without foundation.

The supply of money both on the Stock Exchange and out-doors is fully adequate. The last accounts from the Paris Bourse show a decline equal in extent to the improvement of yesterday, viz.: about ¼ per cent. The other Continental markets remain without any particular change.

Private advices from St. Petersburg reach to the 11th inst., and describe a great alteration in the political atmosphere, the tone of feeling being perfectly pacific. A large business had been transacted in Tallow, and the rate of Exchange had advanced to 37⅜.

The payment of the Dividends on Government Stocks, and the exports of gold to prepare for the French loan, had caused the great decline in the bullion in the Bank of England."

Shipping Intelligence.

Hong-Kong, Nov. 28, arrived ship [illegible]

[illegible]

DICK TINTO ON HIS TRAVELS.

Christmas Eve in Italy—American Tourists—[illegible]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1854.

In Italy, as elsewhere, Christmas begins on Christmas Eve. So we—that is, about thirty Americans, half of them young ladies between sixteen and twenty—agreed to meet at midnight mass and have a good time of it. Out of a variety of Churches, all of them offering some peculiar attraction, either of music, or illumination, or fashion, we chose La Santissima Annunziata. This choice was made by the ladies, and, I believe, on account of the [illegible]. Word was given also to enter by the side door, and to penetrate through the cloisters to the rear of the altar and choir, where we should be more snugly and easily situated. One would have thought the matter in hand was a sleigh-ride, and that we were to be tucked up in buffaloes. So at 10 o'clock there was a constant ingress of bland Northerners by the side door of the cloisters. They were generally in pairs, after the American fashion—Mr. So-and-so having called for Miss Such-a-one—the mother or the father hovering somewhere in the rear, or at any rate being just visible in the distance, as the Allies say of the Cossacks. This, which would be improper and suggestive at Paris, seems to be as permissible in Florence as in Boston. It reminded me of Thursday evening service at Salem, on which occasions the large attendance of young men and women was not due to the anticipated sermon, nor to the promised collection. We passed through a variety of small rooms, one leading into the other, and where priests were robing themselves for the show. In one were a large number of fantastically habited individuals, preparing to figurate some ceremony of their mystic religion. They were getting ready their staves and censers, and other accessories; the property man was making himself useful in furnishing them forth from cupboards. "Well," said Miss No-matter-who, "I've never been in the green-room of a theatre, and I suppose I never shall—but I can imagine what it is from this. What's the play?"

At last, we arrived behind the altar. It cut the Church into two unequal portions, that behind accommodating, perhaps, a thousand persons, while the great body of the edifice in front would easily hold ten times as many. There was no communication from one to the other, a large space being reserved across the whole Church for the processions and [illegible] of the officiators. As it was yet early, we had no difficulty in assembling our forces, choosing our position, and establishing our bivouac. The steps leading to a chapel afforded seats for eight—rather cold and hard, to be sure, but when you bivouac what can you expect? Then we purchased half a dozen chairs from a sacristan, and thus provided accommodations for all our ladies. The next point was to defend them from the constantly passing crowds, and to prevent the possibility of their being overset and carried away by a rush from the outside. So we invested them, forming a circle round about them, and enclosing as pretty a parterre of flowers as were ever hedged in by a row of hawthorns and briars. There they sat, somewhat dim at first in the unilluminated space, but by degrees, as the mammoth candles were lighted, becoming the brightest spot in the Church, and forming what is now known as the Handsome American Corner. If Sebastopol, now that it is invested, as the Allies flatter themselves, is anything like that, I do not wonder that the French are anxious for the assault.

At midnight, announced by the grand organ which had hitherto been silent, we wished each other a Merry Christmas, and a great many of them. An Englishman, peeping over the shoulders of a sculptor and a correspondent, asked if all American girls were as pretty as that. Then the tenor began to sing, and so well, too, that we regretted he was not in the [illegible] line. The bass was good, as we knew he would be, for he teaches many American amateurs and even prepares [illegible] for the stage. There was no soprano, except the usual shrieky falsetto of a chorus of little boys. A lady near us got pressed by the crowd into a confessional, and looked very much like an upright mummy in a sarcophagus to match. The mass was over at half past twelve, and as we went back through the cloisters and the green room, we saw several mountebanks making themselves [illegible] again. On parting, various appointments were made for the next day—some for High Mass at the Duomo, some for the Cascine in the afternoon, and some for joint Christmas dinners.

High Mass at the Cathedral or Duomo offered no peculiarity except the presence of the Grand Ducal Family, in three carriages, with six horses each. This unusual splendor for an impoverished [illegible] seemed rather out of place, as he is constantly crowding [illegible] upon his loving subjects, and is on the point of sending away the Austrian garrison, which he can no longer afford to pay. The expense to the little Duchy of Tuscany, of the Austrian troops who keep this Arch Duke LEOPOLD II. upon the throne, is no less than $10,000 a day for the pay of 10,000 men, besides [illegible] a day for their barracking, forage and rations. The coffers are so low and resources are so few that the dangerous experiment of dispensing with a portion of the body guard is to be tried. As an illustration of the condition of the finances, I may mention that the Government applied some weeks ago to the bankers of Florence for the loan of $15,000, on [illegible] conditions, and could not obtain it. [illegible] the garrison is preparing to leave—a fact which seems to the quorum to favor the belief that Austria is to fight Russia; but the naked fact is simply that His Imperial and Royal Highness can no longer pay the scot. I do not see that there is the slightest likelihood of revolt, even if the whole force withdraw. Nor do the Italians anticipate trouble; but the well-to-do citizens mean to manifest their satisfaction at the change, by mingling more in the world and by giving rather more balls and parties than has been their wont. Society has been rendered nearly impossible by the presence of the Austrians, and the bad blood engendered by their attitude of sustainers of an unpopular sovereign. Duels have been frequent, and may spring from the most trivial causes. [illegible] the scenes of [illegible] and consequent [illegible] the rest of the soil. [illegible]

[illegible] the Tuscan bands are [illegible]

[illegible] the introduction. A glance at the [illegible] will show us not a few familiar faces, or faces belonging to familiar names.

There, on horseback, is CHARLES LEVER, teaching his daughter to manage a pony and make him keep time to the music. The novelist has been long a resident of Florence, and scattered through the Cascine are the originals of the disguised characters in *The Daltons*, his last, and I believe in four volumes. The allusions and imitations being exceedingly personal, it is matter of surprise that his comfort and position here have not been disturbed by them, but the contrary would seem to be the case. The original of the character of Scroop took it in the best of humors. He had told LEVER an amazing quantity of anecdotes about his family and friends, and LEVER worked them all into his book. Moreover, the original of Scroop stutters. Sometime after the publication of the *Daltons*, he met LEVER and said to him, "I say, CHARLES, the n-n-next time you w-want to write a n-novel, I'll t-t-ell you something about my g-grandmother!"

There, driving four-in-hand, is Mr. LIVINGSTON, of New-York. His horses are quite unequaled in Florence, and I do not remember a finer turn-out in Paris, and during Longchamps.

There, conversing with a lady in mourning, is Dr. WILSON, the English physician. I only mention this gentleman to chronicle a remark that he makes, and seems fond of making, to the effect that he has never yet seen an intelligent and educated American woman. It probably happens that the intelligent and educated American women who pass through Florence, enjoy good health and have no need of a physician; in which case Dr. WILSON would be unlikely to see them.

There, muffled in cloaks, though the weather is delightful, and gathered into the corner of a close carriage, though the open air is sunny and warm, is Mrs. TROLLOPE, of American critical celebrity. She is now a withered, feeble, pallid old lady, and if she walks, must be supported on either hand. She is peculiarly attentive to Americans, and seems to seek in some measure to atone for the bitterness of her former treatment of them. Some nights ago, at a musical party, she sent word to a lady present that she should be pleased to be acquainted with her. The lady misunderstood the message, and supposed it was merely a proposition emanating from the third person, and replied that as she had not yet forgiven Mrs. TROLLOPE, she did not think that the acquaintance would be productive of pleasure to either of them. The messenger was awkward enough to report this reply to Mrs. T. But when the American found that a desire to speak with her had been expressed by Mrs. TROLLOPE herself, and that her casual remark had been conveyed to her as an answer, she left her seat, introduced herself, apologized for the apparent rudeness of the message, and she and the authoress remained in animated and agreeable conversation the rest of the evening. Had Dr. WILSON been present, I would have forced him to acknowledge that that American lady possessed both intelligence and education, as well as tact, kind feeling, social capabilities, and a world of virtues and qualities beside.

There, in a cosy brougham, is PARODI, the prima donna of the season, and there, here and everywhere is LEOPOLD DE MEYER, an immense bore, a favorite with the ladies, and not at all paralyzed or disabled in the arms, as sundry authorities have had it. Only there are no pianos in Florence upon which he will consent to play.

There, standing aloof and smoking, is an Italian six feet high. This man, thought to be a model of a well knit frame and of harmoniously colossal proportions, has sold his skeleton to some anatomical museum, for a stated annuity, to be paid quarterly till he dies. Upon this annuity he lives, and it appears that he can afford to smoke, too. Why the anatomical museum does not poison him and thus limit the period of its pension, I have several times wondered. In this land of the Medici and the Borgias, such a departure from the amenities of life would hardly be an eccentricity.

And here is PONIATOWSKI, considered the first musical opinion and authority in Europe. He is the brother of the PONIATOWSKI just made a Frenchman and a Senator by that disappointed warrior, LOUIS NAPOLEON. He is himself an amateur, and is of great weight with managers and an *ipse dixit* with prima donnas. When Miss HENSLER left Florence for Milan, the scene of her *début*, (which by the way takes place to-night,) he gave her a letter to ALBERTINI, the ruling soprano of the locality. ALBERTINI was exceedingly polite to her till she heard her sing, when she became decidedly unpleasant and acrimonious. Another soprano of merit in Milan was a prospect anything but attractive to her. She soon made her enmity felt. PONIATOWSKI, being informed of the state of things, wrote to ALBERTINI that if she rendered herself serviceable and agreeable to Miss HENSLER, he would give her the letters to Constantinople that she had asked for, and of which she stood in need—if not, not. I hope, in my next, to report you fully the success of our Yankee prima donna. I have no doubt of her abilities and of her entire preparation; but fear, operating upon the throat, the breath and other delicate organizations employed in producing vocal music, is a most potent and dangerous enemy. I hope for the best; we are to have a telegraphic dispatch, in case of success.

Then here—to return to the Cascine—walking on four legs, acquainted with every one, intimate with all, is BERTRAND, the famous, [illegible] terrier. This dog is as well known as the Grand Duke, and is much more popular. He breakfasts at any *café* he prefers, making a hearty meal by levying a contribution upon the gentlemen eating there. Being known by every one, he has only to intimate his hunger to be immediately and abundantly fed. After breakfast, he usually goes over to MCQUAY's Banking-house, where he has good credit, and takes a snooze upon the rug. In the afternoon, and upon the days when there is music, he appears at the Cascine, and makes calls at the carriage doors of the *habitués*, like LEOPOLD DE MEYER or PONIATOWSKI. He dines as he breakfasts, and goes home with the last person that leaves the *café*—unless the last is an Austrian officer, in which case he goes home with the last but one. This dog is annually exempted by the police from the necessity of complying with the usual hot weather regulations; and though he is never muzzled, he is never poisoned. I hear that they have a dog of the same character in Rome, who is somewhat more particular in his choice of company, never associating with others than American artists.

[illegible] has set, and the music has ceased. You will have noticed that a [illegible] every piece [illegible] by the band [illegible] It was found that if the public were permitted to applaud, it would [illegible] the reciprocal right to hiss—and that it would applaud the Tuscans and hiss the Austrians as a matter of course. So all and every expression of opinion, favorable or otherwise, was severely prohibited.

Six o'clock came at last, and with it Christmas dinner; in the evening we read the President's Message, arrived by a snow-bothered *malleport*, between Genoa and Pisa. And then some of us went to sit by the dying bedside of a very young American, whose last Christmas on earth they sought to comfort and console. And such was the Day of the Nativity as we Protestants spent it—such our Christmas in Florence. DICK TINTO.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Observatory.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1855.

In resuming my letters upon the National Astronomical Observatory, I propose to proceed at once with the description of the building, and the uses to which each part of it is devoted.

Immediately under the centre of the main building, and nine feet beneath the surface of the ground, is laid the foundation of a massive conical pier of stone and brick work. This pier is fifteen feet in diameter at the base, and is of solid masonry to the height of over ten feet. It is then continued in brick work, ascending through the several floors of the building until it reaches nearly to the level of the roof, where it is capped with flagging stone, on which rests a single block of granite over seven tons in weight—the "stand" for the "equatorial telescope." Not only this pier but also all those upon which rest the other instruments, clocks, &c., are entirely isolated from the building itself, receiving neither support nor disturbance from the floors or walls. They are, consequently, liable to no changes except those which originate in the ground or in the pier itself.

Such changes there are, and they are by no means imperceptible, nor, what is worse, do they always follow a known law. The greater part of them are the effect of variations of the mean temperature, through different seasons of the year, and are often so regular that one can predict the quantity by which a surface that should be perfectly level shall deviate from its true position, at any given time. We shall have occasion again to speak of this.

Proceeding from the east, west, and south sides of the building are wings, which contain, or—more properly speaking—enclose the instruments for Meridian and Prime Vertical observations. As originally constructed the east and west wings were each 20 feet in length, 21 in width, and one story high—the south differing from them only in being but 21 feet in length. The last has since been extended to double its original length by the addition of a room for a new instrument—and another room for the reception of charts and chronometers, has been added to the east wing. A dwelling for the Superintendent, of the same dimensions with the main building of the Observatory has also been erected at the eastern extremity of this wing.

The visitor, entering the main building, sees immediately before him the circular, tower-like casing which encloses the great pier for the equatorial telescope. Passing to the right of this, he enters the west wing, and is shown the Meridian Transit Instrument, used for the determination of time and of the "Right Ascension" of the heavenly bodies. This instrument consists of a telescope, a little over seven feet in length, with an object-glass of five and three-tenths inches diameter. The tube is grasped and suspended at the centre by an axis cast in bell-metal, 43 inches in length, and terminating in pivots of finest steel, which have received their finish from diamond tools. Upon the accuracy of these pivots depends much of the usefulness of the instrument,—hence the care and labor bestowed upon them.

And here let me call attention to a great principle, recognized by the practical astronomer as fundamental and essential to his success. No work of human hands ever was or ever can be perfect; more than this, there was never a work so nearly perfect that its defects were beyond our powers of appreciation. Relying upon this, the astronomer sees in his instrument only an approximation to his ideal; and when the scientific artist has done his best, and the finest tools of his art can give to the instrument no more exactness of finish, the astronomer, in his observatory, proceeds to reconstruct it, so to speak, by ascertaining and determining its errors, and studying how to destroy their effect. So with this instrument, Lieut. MAURY found that pivots, though made with so much care, were quite imperfect. They were not equal in size, as they should have been; they were not round, nor was each one of the same size throughout. Their deviations were, it is true, imperceptible to the mechanic's gauge; but the astronomer's standard and his means of measurement are of a far higher order than this. But if he can measure the error, he can calculate the correction also; and this was immediately done, in the case of the transit instrument, so that an observation made while using the defective pivots, is thus rendered as correct as though the pivots had been perfect.

The instrument rests upon two granite piers, each a solid block, rising through the floor to a height of seven feet, and separated by an interval of thirty-one inches. To the top of each pier is firmly secured a strong piece of bell-metal, cut for the reception of a pivot; and upon these two pieces rests the whole instrument, the telescope revolving so freely between the piers that a child may whirl it at will. The condition to be fulfilled in mounting the instrument, is that the telescope shall revolve *exactly in the meridian*—the axis resting on the piers shall be exactly horizontal, and the imaginary lines passing along the centre of the axis and of the telescope, shall be exactly at right angles to each other. Our principle above-mentioned, recognizes neither of these as a thing of possibility, and the astronomer can only bring everything into "adjustment," as it is called, as nearly as he can, and then correct his observations for the yet outstanding errors, all of which he can measure, though he can not destroy them. The application of the necessary corrections is called the "reduction" of the observations, and is a work requiring much more time and labor than the act of observing; and it is, hence, very easy to accumulate in one night much more material than can be reduced in all the following day.

I stated, also, the uses to which this instrument is devoted. Let us now see how the desired end is attained. Time is measured in various ways, all of them depending, however, upon the uniform rotation of the earth; and all consist in referring, in one way or another, the apparent position of some heavenly body to the horizon or meridian of the place. The sailor, in his unstable home, unable from the nature of the case to refer to the meridian, measures the altitude of the sun or a star from the horizon, and thence learns the time. In a fixed Observatory it is better to keep a telescope accurately placed in the meridian, and observe the "transit" of any heavenly body over this line, which, though imaginary, is by no means indefinite. As the heavens in their apparent revolution bring star after star to the meridian, day after day, and year after year, the times of arrival and crossing of many of them are predicted to the small fraction of a second.

A fine vertical line is placed in the telescope so as to be visible with the star, and to represent the place of the meridian in the heavens; and the observer, watching the star as it passes through [illegible] the [illegible] gives [illegible] "If the [illegible] such as [illegible] amount of difference is called the "[illegible] error," it being always understood that the [illegible] position is made for the [illegible] A similar determination of the clock-error is made next night, or at a subsequent time, and by comparing the new error with the former, it is found how much the clock has gained or lost in the interval, and hence is learned its daily rate of gain or loss. Having then, at any given date, the clock's error and rate, it is a matter of simple arithmetic to calculate the error for any other date; and we can, therefore, obtain correct time at any moment. This time obtained from the stars, is called "sidereal," and must not be confounded with the ordinary or civil time, which may be easily calculated from it. S.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Paraguay and Brazil—The Pacific Squadron—Government Economy—Jobbing and Speculation—A fine article of Sperm Candles.

U. S. SHIP SAVANNAH, RIO DE JANEIRO, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1854.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

It is a common thing to hear Americans speak of the robbing propensities of Brazilian officials. But it is not so generally known by the people at home that we have as perfectly systematized plans of robbery as any nation on the face of the earth. Take for example, the contract system for furnishing supplies for the Navy. The people suppose, that under that system, fraud and cheating is impossible. Samples of the articles to be furnished are deposited at the different yards, and proposals are called for to supply according to sample. All fair and honest proposals are undercut by some member of "the party," who knows the ropes,—who knows from experience that he can have an article much inferior to the sample pass inspection. But how is this? Are not the officers of the Navy, who inspect these articles, honest men? They are; and they very often reject articles that are furnished. But presently an order comes from Washington to receive and pass the rejected article, which is probably not worth so much by 50 per cent. as the sample. Here is a large margin for the dishonest contractor, and he can afford to pay sundry "persons of influence" at Washington and elsewhere, who are parties to the fraud.

By way of illustration I send you a specimen of the so-called sperm candles that have been furnished this ship at a cost to the Government of forty-seven cents per pound. Forty-seven cents a pound, by the hundred or thousand boxes, for an article which your grocer would blush to charge you thirty cents for. Practically it costs the Government seventy-five cents a pound, for it is necessary to use about twice as many of these sham articles as of the real sperm. One of these candles, lighted, sheds on us and our books and letters about as much grease as light; they appear to flow in about equal proportions, though the grease rather gets the upper hand when the ship rolls heavily.

Cannot these worm-holes in the public treasury be plugged? It is of no use to say anything to the Navy Department on the subject, for that has been tried over and over again. Mr. BANCROFT tried to stop the current of corruption, but found the pressure too great. Other Secretaries have been addressed on the subject, with like result. Must this system be perpetuated? Will not some member of Congress take the matter in hand. Contractors are making fortunes in a few years on articles, the legitimate trade in which can hardly make one in a life-time. If political partisans and party hacks are to be supported out of the public treasury, let a separate appropriation be made for them, and not permit them to fatten and riot on money professedly appropriated for the Army and Navy. The people ought to know that the Navy is charged with millions of dollars that have been expended for the benefit of persons not in or at all connected with the service. When the Tennesseans clamored for and obtained a Navy-Yard at Memphis, it would have been better for the Navy and the country had Congress appropriated a million of dollars to be distributed among the hungry expectants of fat contracts.

Let me give you a specimen of the economy with which vessels of war are fitted out. Ventilators, such as the law compels emigrant ships to have, were asked for this ship, to give a little fresh air to the three hundred human beings who sleep on the berth deck; but they were refused on the ground of expense. For the petty saving of a few dollars, three hundred persons, in the pay of Government, are kept in an unhealthy atmosphere, in a tropical climate, and the result in part is, that they break down, and every six months some are sent home to be doctored and paid by the Government—their places being filled by others at a considerable expense. Why, Sir, the gouge on candles alone, which, by the way, are furnished by the same bureau that refused us ventilators, would have furnished a boat load of ventilators.

PARAGUAY.

The President of Paraguay is in a fair way to get his little republic into hot water. He has not only disturbed the friendly relations that were supposed to exist between his Government and the United States, but he has picked a quarrel with the Emperor of Brazil. On the 11th of December, a small squadron of Brazilian steamers left Rio with troops, bound to Paraguay, to settle the difficulty which is understood to be in regard to the boundary of Brazil. Just now things look squally up the tributaries of the Rio de La Plata.

At Buenos Ayres, the sloop-of-war *Germantown*, was lying in doors, watching the movements of events and ready to protect American interests. The *Water-Witch* being shut out of the Paraguay by the edict of Gen. LOPEZ, was at latest dates lying in the harbor of Monte Video, to resume the exploration of the Paraguay, when our Government shall have issued orders to have it opened according to treaty.

On the 14th December the following United States ships-of-war were lying in the harbor: The *Savannah*, flag-ship of the Brazil squadron; the *Independence*, flag-ship of the Pacific squadron, arrived Nov. 26; she was recaulking and undergoing sundry repairs, and was expecting to sail for the Pacific in six or eight days; the *John Adams*, also bound to the Pacific, arrived on the 8th December, in 42 days from Boston; the store-ship *Relief* arrived on the afternoon of the 10th December, after a long and boisterous passage. The usual degree of health prevailed on board these ships. Rio was healthy. There was a large fleet of American merchant ships in the harbor. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

We have tried our correspondent's candle. It yields an unobtrusive little light, such as our authorities who don't believe in lighting the streets might permit the light-loving people by way of a compromise. Of grease it was very, very productive. A Hibernian who witnessed the experiment judged that it yielded tallow enough to make a pound of candles and to keep his boots pliable beside for the Winter.—ED.

HAVANA.

Spanish Progress in Cuba.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

Since the departure of the *Empire City*, by which I gave the usual notes, there has been very little of interest. The *El Dorado* is to leave to-day for Aspinwall, in place of the *Falcon*, which has had bad luck recently,—or perhaps it would be more just to say, that she is entirely worthless for the service she had to perform,—and to continue it, without thorough repairs of machinery, boilers and hull, would be imposition upon the public.

She will return to New-York as soon as she can be put in tolerable condition to undertake the voyage, her officers transferred to the *El Dorado*, except the Purser, Mr. PRICE, who continues on board, more to keep a crew to work her, than for any personal desire to do so. The *Crescent City* left for New-Orleans yesterday morning, and the steamer *Isabel* returns to Charleston to-day. This last steamer, as reported by Captain ROLLINS, has not been seriously injured by getting ashore at Sand Key; probably her copper is scraped off, but I am informed that she does not leak,—the same pumping [illegible]

The new [illegible] are found acceptable to the people, [illegible] will prove of practical advantage, I have no doubt, [illegible] a few weeks they [illegible] not to be [illegible] by a [illegible] Chief who would [illegible] CONCHA's doing. In the *Diario de la Marina*, yesterday's issue, we have the publication of the by-laws and regulations of the "Spanish Trans-Atlantic Steam Company," instituted as previously advised, with a capital of one million three hundred thousand dollars, represented by two thousand six hundred shares of five hundred dollars each; and the directors, already organized, to be established in the Havana. The interests are all taken up, and the enterprise is only waiting steamers for the working proof to be made—which, it is said, are already built, or being built, by a company in Europe which was organized expressly for this trade; but having been anticipated by disposition of royal privilege, granted to ZANGRONIZ, through the influence of the Marquis PEZUELA, they are willing to part with their steam property *at cost*.

The news from all quarters by last steamers seems to be very agreeable to Spanish taste, and pleasantly disappoints Spanish expectation, as it is taken for granted that Mr. PIERCE does not intend to insist upon any indemnity from Spain for past abuses by the authorities of Cuba.

There is nothing new offering in relation to the many (eleven or twelve) State prisoners who are *citizens of the United States*. If Mr. MARCY's masterly inactive policy continues, they will soon be distributed—two to the "garrote," two to Ceuta, and seven to hard labor here for four years, while MONTERO will be kept as a scare-crow, because the real killer of CASTANEDO cannot be found. Reports of business will be due by the Cahawba, of which there is nothing of importance to note since last advices.

A Workingman's Reply to Mr. Olmsted.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the TIMES of the 29th inst. an article appeared, signed F. L. OLMSTED, on the "Condition, Treatment and Pay of Workmen on American Farms," to which my attention has been especially directed. The writer, it seems, addressed a circular to the WEEKLY TIMES, *Tribune*, and *Agriculturist*, asking for information on the above named subject, sometime during the month of September, 1854, and in answer to that circular, he says that he has received eighty-eight letters, all of which "strikingly show, that while the seaboard cities are full of unemployed and depressed laborers, the farmers, even in the comparatively immediate vicinity, cannot obtain the necessary help to carry on their operations." Of course, he thinks that the grand remedy for the distress among workingmen is, not soup, much less work in the City, or free farms, and the means of cultivating them, but "railway tickets!"

Now, Mr. Editor, in behalf of these unemployed workingmen, whom the article of Mr. OLMSTED's is, I fear, too well calculated to mislead, I beg leave to say, that while I do not feel at liberty to deny the contents of any of the letters that this writer may have received, I *know* that the conclusion he has drawn therefrom, namely, that the *demand* for hired labor on the farms in the country exceeds the supply, is not true, nor logical, and that if the advice he gives, founded upon this erroneous conclusion, was to be taken, it would in nine cases out of ten, result in the most woful disappointment.

If the facts were, really, as Mr. OLMSTED represents, a circular so widely distributed as was his, should have received in four months answers from more than eighty-eight correspondents, and those correspondents, too, so far as we are permitted to know, *not* exclusively employers. It is but fair, I think, that the hired workman should be permitted to tell his own story, which, if one will but read it, he does in a very unmistakable way. Look at this City of New-York. Here are in our very midst, at a moderate estimate, one hundred and fifty thousand unemployed persons. Who are they? From what part of the world do they come? The total population of the City is about eight hundred thousand. Of this only about five-eighths is permanently resident; the balance is transient, floating. About three hundred thousand immigrants arrive here from foreign countries during the year, but at least nine-tenths of these immediately leave the City for the West. "Westward the tide of empire takes its way." The mass of the unemployed laborers cannot be foreigners. They must be natives of this country. But what part of the interior did they come from? Let the following statistics show. There are in the State of New-York twenty million acres of land cultivated by four hundred thousand farmers, and of these acres only two-thirds are improved. This would give two hundred acres to each cultivator, but as only one man in ten is the owner of the soil he works, the average possession of each proprietor amounts to two thousand acres. Now, the value of the farms is set down at $554,546,642, while that of the farming implements, tools, &c., does not exceed $23,000,000. These figures I find in the late census returns, and they show that our farmers own too *much land in proportion to their other capital*. Instead of being able to employ foreigners, they cannot give employment to their own sons and daughters "to the manor born." These are very early in life compelled to seek their fortune in the commercial and manufacturing cities, towns and villages throughout the land. We find, accordingly, just what we ought to expect, namely, that especially in our commercial cities and towns, there is great distress, almost a famine, among mechanics and artisans. Driven from the farm, they must take to the foundry, factory and workshop, and here they find, while their competition with one another reduces the rate of wages, raises their rents, and increases the price of provisions and of all the necessaries of life, that for the want of a Protective or Prohibitory Tariff upon foreign imports, the products of their labor are undersold in the home market, the foundries and factories are gradually being closed against them, and the hands of mechanical industry everywhere paralyzed.

How insulting it is, then, under the circumstances, to tell these men that they must return to the country to let themselves for the highest wages that they can obtain! Because they could not get work for *any* wages, they came here. If they are wise, they will not leave until they can go as independent freeholders, and repose under the shadow of their own vines and fig trees, with none to molest or make afraid. For while the primary cause of their dependence, and consequent sufferings is *land monopoly*, the true remedy is *land limitation*. True, a high tariff would give them immediate relief, and I wish that the Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled, would give them the benefit of such a tariff at this session, which if they are wise and honest as they should be, they will do. But, after all, "home competition" would ultimately reduce the workingmen to precisely the same condition that they now find themselves placed in through "foreign competition." The nature of a political system is not changed by being transferred from one country to another.

Gentlemen railway proprietors and conductors may, therefore, keep their tickets, until the workingmen shall have received from the State or National Legislatures, tickets which shall entitle each of them to a limited quantity of unoccupied land in whatever part of the State or Nation they may choose to locate. Let the State limit the quantity of land that any man can possess, and in time, every man that the soil is capable of supporting will have a homestead.

Let the nation prohibit the sale of the public lands to speculators, and dispose of them in limited quantities to actual settlers only, at the same time [illegible] them the means of settlement and cultivation, and the cities will be almost immediately drained of their surplus unemployed population. This, to be sure, is justice, not charity, but it should not for this reason be refused. [illegible] him his right to himself, and delivers him from all monopoly and tyranny. Yes, it gives to him deep-[illegible] into freedom; for the small farm system does not necessarily imply that all shall be farmers, as some persons have supposed. By no means. It simply places each man upon his own legs, and leaves him at perfect liberty to say "where he shall go," or what his business shall be, if in truth just and proper, without asking permission of any one but the Almighty. To show how it works, I need only say that the Paris *Siècle* has been investigating the subject of late, and has arrived at the following conclusions:

1\. The value of land is highest where the farms are smallest—lowest where the farms are largest.

2\. The smaller the farms the greater the number of inhabitants to the square mile.

3\. The average longevity increases in almost precisely the same ratio with the minuteness of the subdivision of the land, being only thirty-two years where the farms are largest, but rising to fifty-two where the farms are smallest!

But, Mr. Editor, I find that my communication is getting quite long, and I will bring it to a close by expressing a hope that all other newspaper editors who may have printed the article of Mr. OLMSTED will, like yourself, give publicity to this, my reply. By-the-bye, it was a singular oversight [illegible] that gentleman to omit the publication of the names of the correspondents who have answered his circular. Will he print them for my information? WILLIAM WEST.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1855.

An Explanation Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have seen in your paper of this morning, a paragraph stating that the visitor of the Association for the Relief of the Poor, "recently called at a house in Twelfth-street, near Avenue C, opened the door of a room in which was sitting an almost helpless invalid, and without asking a single question relative to her wants or necessities, exclaims, 'It is very evident you need no assistance, for your apartment is too neat, or looks too comfortable, to warrant the supposition of poverty.' Having thus spoken, he hastily closed the door and departed, ere the needy female tenant could say a word in reply," &c. Having been the visitor of that district since the 22d inst., allow me to say, if it refers to me, the whole is a fabrication. I have not even seen such an apartment in any respect, in that district. I call upon J. H. W. for an explanation. STEPHEN CUTTER,

JAN. 31, 1855. No. 208 Ninth-street.

Rents Reduced.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The articles in your paper some little time since, on the subject of the extortion of landlords and agents of houses and stores in this City, has already been highly beneficial to the tenants. Having understood that Mr. A. T. STEWART has made a great reduction on the rent of his Metropolitan Stores, not only for the present but the next year. The same with Mr. LORILLARD, (on those elegant stores built on the site of the Old Concert Hall,) he having made a deduction to each tenant of one-third from the prices of '53. If I am rightly informed in the matter, and you will give publicity to it—such examples will no doubt be followed by most of the property-holders, and ultimately tend to the mutual advantages of Landlord and TENANT.

The People of Westchester County and the Harlem Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The oracle has spoken, (by the mouth of NICHOLAS DEAN,) and we know our fate. I have no time at present to examine the relative proportion of truth or falsehood contained in the Report of the Harlem Railroad Company, but this I do know, that the Company has determined to establish the present system of [illegible] and as a necessary sequence to [illegible] the villages which line that Road, and give life and beauty to Westchester County, and actually destroy the hopes of those whose industry [illegible], if they do not find some other mode of conveyance to and from the City, than that Road which has so recently decreed them. I have not time now to explain how this may be done, but this I would urge upon every man and woman in this County, who vive [illegible] [illegible] to visit New-York: form yourselves at once into organizations as [illegible] held at Morrisania some two weeks since, in every village and town in the County, and send your delegates to the convention of delegates which is to meet at JENKINS' Spring House at Morrisania, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, to consult together as to what is best to be done in this emergency, and bestir yourselves, that the Harlem Bridge Charter Renewal bill now before the State Legislature at Albany, does not become law, or you may, before you are aware of it, find yourselves treated as prisoners at large, who actually have not the right of way from the County of Westchester to the County of New-York, without paying such tolls as your jailers may please to demand. E. J. C.

The Fugitive Act.

Mr. S. M. BOOTH, the editor of a paper in Milwaukee, has been found guilty of assisting in the escape of fugitive slaves, and has been fined the sum of $1,000. The Jury who brought in the verdict of "guilty" passed the following:

Resolved, That while we feel ourselves bound by a solemn oath to perform a most painful duty, in declaring the defendant guilty of the above charge, and thus making him liable to the penalties of an unconstitutional and odious law, yet, at the same time, in so doing we declare that he performed a most noble, benevolent and humane act, and we thus record our condemnation of the Fugitive Slave law, and earnestly commend him to the clemency of the Court.

The *Independent* makes the following suggestion:

A practical demonstration of the sympathy of Christians with the cause of freedom and humanity, and with those who suffer in that cause, should at once be made in connection with this case. Let the fine of one thousand dollars, imposed upon Mr. *Booth*, be raised in subscriptions of one dollar. We have already thirty dollars volunteered for this purpose, in one dollar subscriptions. We appeal to the friends of humanity, to bear their testimony to "a most noble, benevolent and humane act." We appeal to Christians to share the burdens of one called to suffer for such an act. Let our sympathy for the slave, and our detestation of oppression, find instant utterance through this channel.

Reader, when you have read this paragraph, take immediately one dollar from your pocket, and mail it to the *Independent*, with a line saying "For S. M. BOOTH, from ——;" or, which is better, go among your neighbors and raise five, ten, twenty dollars, and forward the same to us with their names.

To which we heartily respond. The case is a hard one.

Death of One of Washington Irving's Heroes.

From the Troy Budget, Jan. 31.

DEATH OF HARMAN KNICKERBACKER.—Hon. HARMAN KNICKERBACKER died yesterday at his residence in Schaghticoke, aged 75 years. The death of his wife occurred only a few weeks since. Judge KNICKERBACKER was, we believe, born in Schaghticoke, where he resided down to his death, and sustained the character of the best living representative of the class of sturdy Dutch burghers—a class now, with us, about extinct. He was [illegible] immortalized by WASHINGTON IRVING, who made him the original of his Diedrich. Few men were better known in this section of the State. He held, for a time, the office of County Judge, and in 1810—13, represented this District in Congress. Judge KNICKERBACKER was "a fellow of infinite mirth," and oft in the time, his good-nature, if not his wit, has "set the table in a roar." As a politician, he was a Federalist in early life; after the inauguration of JACKSON he classed himself as a Democrat, but did not take an active part after the defeat of VAN BUREN in 1840. The last time we recollect to have seen him on any public occasion, was on the delivery of a lecture by himself on early local history, at the request of a large number of old citizens. [illegible]

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

We received a long time ago, from CLARK, ADAMS & Co., a book published by T. R. MARTIN, at Boston, entitled *A Synthetic View of Slavery*, or, *Three Months at the South* in 1854. By NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D. D. We have read the volume carefully through, without discovering anything to lessen our distaste for Slavery, or anything substantially new on the subject. The excellent author went South to see for himself what the great evil with so bad a reputation might be. His amiability made him exceeding impressible, and being "short" in that quality so necessary in a judge—the power of detaining in the mind both sides of a subject, balancing and awarding to each its due weight—he comes back thoroughly convinced to the Southern side of the question. The Doctor would make a good lawyer—he could plead well against Slavery before he went South, and on returning he pleads well for it. But he cannot compare the two views. While looking on the one side, the shield is gold and nothing else, on the other it is all iron. For the author's reputation it is a pity that he ever wrote out his impressions. As for the harm they will do, we feel no concern—the people read the newspapers, and know too much of the subject to be influenced by them.

The Trust Society has issued in a neat form, octavo of 301 pages, bound in sheep, CRUDEN'S *Condensed Concordance to the Holy Scriptures*. This condensation is edited by Dr. JOHN EADIE, Professor of Biblical Literature to the United Presbyterian Church, Scotland, and has passed through fourteen editions in England. It differs from Mr. DODD's reprint of CRUDEN, principally in the omission of the references to the Apocrypha, of unimportant words, and of the definitions. The quotations have also been contracted, but without obscuring them. By embodying the proper names within the work itself, it has secured one feature that is a decided improvement upon the original. It is sold at $1. Marvelously cheap.

We are happy to learn that Dr. E. J. LAWIS' *Hints to Sportsmen*, which LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co. (of Philadelphia) lately brought out in handsome style, has sold so well that a second edition is issued in still more attractive style, with much additional matter and under a new title, to wit: The American Sportsman, containing hints to *Sportsmen, notes on shooting, and the habits of game birds and wild fowl of America*. The style and substance of the volume, its well engraved illustrations, and its full index, make it a favorite with men who enjoy field sports.

Unto WILLIAM GOWANS we desire to render thanks for giving again to the public, and from STANFORD's translation, PLATO's immortal *Phædo*. WILLIAM GOWANS keeps an antiquarian book store some where down town, and this is not the first standard old work that he has fished out and made common by a cheap and yet worthy edition. This volume has also FENELON's *Life of Plato*, the opinions of ancients, mediæval and modern, on the *Soul's Immortality*, valuable explanatory notes, and a catalogue of all the works known to have been written on a future state.

STANFORD & SWORDS have published in good style the Grace Church Collection of Sacred Music, selected and arranged from the classical works of the great composers, and adapted to psalms and hymns of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with a separate organ accompaniment by WM. A. KING, Organist and Director of Grace. It claims to be a choice selection, and to be appropriate for those who practice sacred music, with the accompaniment of the piano-forte, as well as for choirs. All extraneous matter—such as elementary treatises, chants, sentences and anthems,—are omitted.

JAMES S. DICKERSON (late EVANS & DICKERSON,) has published twelve valuable lectures, by Rev. Dr. WM. HAGUE, under the title of *Home Life*. The duties of wives and husbands, parents and children, masters and servants, mistresses and help, clerks and employers, are all expounded on eloquently, and in a manner to entice readers to the performance of the duties that lie nearest them. The lectures on "The Family Library" is especially to our taste. This is worth the price of the book.

MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN publish *The Science and Art of Elocution and Oratory*, containing specimens of the eloquence of the pulpit, the bar, the stage, the legislative hall, and the battle-field, by MOSES PIERSON. We have seen the certificates of several teachers who pronounce very favorably upon the Professor's mode of imparting a knowledge of the art of elocution. The book is a large 12mo. of 466 pages. Price $1 25.

FLETCHER has published three treatises by Dr. ALEX. CARSON, in one volume, to wit: "Examination of the Principles of Biblical Interpretation of EWBANK, AMMON, STUART and other Philologists," "On the Figures of Speech," and "On the Right and Duty of all men to read the Scriptures." The criticisms are sharp, and some men whom we are wont to regard as authorities are handled without tenderness.

Among the small, cheap and elegant English books which RUTTLEDGE & Co. have for sale is Mr. OCTAVIUS FRIERE OWEN'S *Heroines of History*. Classed under the three eras, the Jewish, Classic and Modern, the author presents a brief biographies of most of the celebrated women of history, from Jael down to MARIE ANTOINETTE. Eight illustrations by GILBERT adorn the book.

Poems, by William Winter, is the title of a thin volume published by Geo. W. BRIGGS & Co. The prefatory note tells us that the author is now 18 years of age, and that some of the poems were written four or five years ago. "They are presented as a collection of juvenile poetry," preferring "no claim to peculiar originality."

Tom Crosbie and His Friends, "by SAMUEL LOVER," has been neatly published in the cheap style,—that is, in paper covers and price 50 cents,—by A. BURKE, of Buffalo, and is for sale by ROSS, JONES & TOWNSY, of New-York. It is in good, large type, on clear paper, and has some illustrations. But did LOVER write *Tom Crosbie*? We doubt it very much.

A volume of Sermons, "chiefly practical," has been prepared for the public by Rev. CHARLES LOWELL, who, for nearly half a century, has ministered to the West Church in Boston. The author's numerous friends will thank TICKNOR & FIELDS for this volume, which is brought out in their usually clean and attractive style.

STRINGER & TOWNSEND are commendably prompt in their reissue of COOPER's novels. We have refreshed ourselves with a re-reading of *The Spy*, and have taken a chapter or two in *Wing and Wing*, both of which have just appeared in the uniform black muslin and gilt of the *The People's Edition*.

Avillion and Other Tales is the title of No. 195 of HARPER's Select Novels—a collection of some thirty tales, by the author of *The Ogilvies*. We cannot speak of all of them with equal assurance, but the half dozen that we have read are very pleasing and well written. Paper, 8vo., 50 cents.

Dr. SYLVESTER MAZZUCHELLI has made arrangements with RUTTLEDGE to publish his Autobiography and Political and Literary Reminiscences, with Selections from his correspondence during the last 25 years. Mr. MAZZUCHELLI will tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth," a spicy book may be looked for.

NEW-YORK CITY.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNORS.

Meeting of the Life Saving Association.

The Life Saving Association held a meeting yesterday morning in the room over the office of the Atlantic Insurance Company, corner of Wall and William-streets. Their Excellencies Governors CLARK and DUTTON, the Collector REDFIELD, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Board of Underwriters, Hon. E. BROOKS, and N. H. OSGOOD, Esq., were present.

On motion, Mr. PERIT, President of the Chamber of Commerce, took the Chair. N. H. OSGOOD, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

Mr. OSGOOD read the proceedings and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Surfmen and others, at Tom's River, Ocean County, New-Jersey, on 20th of January, 1855, recommending to Congress that as many associations have been formed for the purpose of saving life, the means provided for this purpose should be of such a nature that those who are called upon as the acting and moving power of such means, should have entire confidence in them; and as to the efforts put forth by the Surfmen to save life and property without pay, their purpose is impugned, and their names given forth to the world as Barnegat Pirates.

It was therefore resolved that the intention of Congress in making appropriation should be carried out to the fullest extent; hence it was important that the very best means should be adopted to carry out the end intended, and therefore the most efficient force would be brought into action. Hence it was deemed necessary to abandon the life or surf-boats now in use, and in their stead surf-boats be constructed of materials as reported by the Committee, and that they would be entirely useless unless a sufficient force be employed to man them, and apparatus be always on hand for that purpose.

That the men who leave their families and homes for the purpose of rendering assistance to those in danger, should have some small remuneration for their services.

That unless new kinds of boats are procured and the surfmen receive a remuneration for their labors, the appropriations made and the energies put forth by the Superintendent of the Coast in erecting houses and procuring means, will be worse than folly, for no force will be found to risk their lives in behalf of the sufferers; for already the very best surfmen refuse to go near the beaches, with the fear that their feelings will prompt them to risk their lives in what they consider unsafe boats; and in order that something may be done, they urged the Committee to communicate with the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the facts of these existing difficulties.

That they hurl back with indignation and scorn, *the base slander heaped upon the surfmen*, of being land pirates and thieves.

That *the letter written by a Mr. FRANCIS*, to the Secretary of the Treasury, censuring Colonel DUNHAM, Superintendent of Life-Saving Station on the coast of New-Jersey, was false in every particular, and that Col. DUNHAM has acted thus far, consistent with his duty in his official capacity; and further, that Mr. FRANCIS' boats now in use were considered, on the coast, entirely useless for the ends in view.

The report was referred to a Committee, with power to report thereon to Mr. GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury. The gentlemen selected were Messrs. Collector REDFIELD, Chairman JONES and N. H. OSGOOD. In consequence of Governor CLARK being obliged to leave at 12 o'clock, the meeting adjourned without transacting any further business.

Aid in Cases of Shipwrecks.

The Collector has received a mortar, with a coil of rope, from the Navy Department. Experiments have been made at Washington under the direction of the Treasury Department, which resulted in successfully throwing a line for a distance of nearly half a mile.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

Lecture on the Republic, by E. W. Andrews.

A lecture was delivered on Wednesday evening, in the Tabernacle, by Mr. E. W. ANDREWS, on the subject—"Our Republic in its Relations to Foreigners and to Foreign Nations." About sixty *persons were present*.

The lecturer commenced by adverting to the theory advanced by the progressive philosophers of the age, that all nations will be merged into one, and the distinctions of nationalities will cease. He considered that nations were inherent in the constitution of society. If the British Channel were filled up it would not make a Frenchman an Englishman—if the Danube were bridged, it would not make an Austrian a Turk. No nation had existed, he said, which attained excellence in any department, that had not a strong feeling of nationality. Nothing could so emasculate and degrade our nation as to ignore its individuality. The growth of a nation is from within outward—it is organic. How absurd it would be to nail slabs around a tree, and call them a part of the tree. A sand hill is not a rock, so an agglomeration of citizens is not a nation. Whatever of knowledge and goodness we have of native growth, we cannot impart them. In spite of the unfavorable circumstance of the increase of foreign emigration, we are one; we have a past; our country is dear to us. [Cheers.] The lecturer quoted the lines commencing,

Breathes there a man with soul so dead—

And added, that man whose heart goes not out towards the roof-tree of his home and the soil of his country—to him patriotism is a word without meaning, and love of country a sentiment utterly alien to his soul. The lecturer then spoke of the frivolous objection that our ancestors a few generations back were foreigners, and dismissed it with the reminder that this might be said of the citizens of all countries. He then quoted from JEFFERSON to show that he felt alarm at the influx of foreigners even in his time, and would prefer to wait for the natural increase of our own population. He proceeded to consider the evils of this immigration, and the aggregation of large masses of foreigners. He deprecated the appointment of foreigners to represent us in foreign nations—men who might act as the Red Republicans of Europe, rather than as true citizens of the United States, and whose conduct often threatened to embroil us in a war in the interest of a faction of some foreign nation. They had seen paupers and convicts exercising the rights which should belong only to the native born; and they had seen them even exclude the sons of our country from the polls. The Naturalization law was openly violated in every State of the Union. The great question, then, was whether we should have our present laws rigidly enforced, or whether we should have an entire revision of them. The necessity for naturalization of any kind had ceased. We were filling up our country to the Rocky Mountains with our own sons and daughters, and they were pouring into the plains of the Pacific. We have need of no foreign aid. Our nation is second to none on earth. We are in a condition to say to them, "You may come and enjoy the freedom of our country, and the protection of our laws. But we cannot allow you to have anything to do with our Government. That trust is too sacred to be trusted to strangers." [Cheers.] He spoke of the beggary and crime which were thrown upon our country by foreign Governments. He then gave the statistics of immigration, and stated that if it should increase at its present rate until 1860, millions of millions of emigrants will have been landed on our shores. He spoke of the religious aspects of this constantly and alarmingly increasing immigration. It was well known that while one class of immigrants were principally disbelievers in Christianity, another was almost entirely composed of Catholics. Infidelity, he said, did not afford a sufficient basis for the permanent establishment of freedom, and Catholicism was totally opposed to its spirit. He considered at some length the alleged change of the Romish Church in her practice, and the assertion that she desired only equal rights with other Churches. He went into a criticism of her policy, past and present—always an advocate of toleration where she had not the power to persecute. He represented her as presenting in the outer courts of her temples forms shapeless as vapor, while in the gloomy recesses of her penetralia she stands an iron statue rusting in the blood of centuries. The lecturer next turned his attention to the wild Socialists of the other great class of immigrants, subversive alike of the rights of property and the tenets of Christianity. The basis theories of property which they propounded had been vaunted in this City, and the Police were powerless to prevent them. Establishments had indeed sprung up, in open defiance of the laws of decency and morality, in the neighborhood of Houston-street. If our Republic had reason to thank anything for her present proud position among nations, it was her church influences. He was much, but let her thank the influence of Christianity more. He repeated the statement of a recent lecturer, that when Peter the Hermit led his hosts to Palestine, not a chicken was hatched in Europe that was not hatched by a hen. He said that that was all very well, but when he took prussic acid, prussic acid did not become him, and so when the country was annually swallowing some hundreds of thousands of foreigners, it was not strange that she had the little head-ache and nausea which had sometimes exhibited themselves in the body politic. At least so said one Dr. SAUR—an extensive practitioner in this country. Mr. ANDREWS carried out his principles to their logical consequences—protection, non-intervention and non-annexation. If this Republic was to be preserved and advanced to that high and glorious destiny which God has marked out for the lovers of freedom, it must be an American Republic, governed upon the principles upon which our Protestant fathers planted our institutions, principles which were derived from the Bible and commended by the latest breath of our purest patriots. [Loud applause.]

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at the Merchants' Bank, Wall-street. After the usual preliminaries, Mr. ISAAC H. SMITH was elected a member of the Committee on arbitration to fill vacancy.

CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., of the Committee on the subject of the Usury laws, reported that the Memorial of this Board to the Legislature had been referred by the Assembly to the Committee on Judiciary, and by the Senate to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. BARSTOW stated that there was a fair prospect of the passage of laws upon the subject, which should be more satisfactory to the public than those at present existing.

A communication from the Boston Board of Trade, referring to the improvement of the condition of Seamen, and various other subjects, was received, and, on motion, the subjects embraced within the communication were referred to the Special Committee on ships' appraisers.

Mr. BROWER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Mr. E. MERIAM is not a member of this body, and that as the sense of this Chamber of Commerce, Mr. E. MERIAM has not been authorized to speak or act for it in any place or manner, pro or con, upon the subject of Harbor Encroachments, nor upon any other subject; that where persons do not act by authority of this Chamber, duly authenticated, it is not responsible for anything which may be said or done by any such unauthorized person.

After some considerable discussion, in which Messrs. BROWER and SMITH advocated the adoption of the resolution and Messrs. BARSTOW and BLUNT *opposed it, the resolution was* laid on the table.

The Chamber then adjourned.

Steamship Ocean Bird—The Fast Steamer.

This fine vessel, which was built by Mr. WM. E. NORRIS, of Green Point, and which is intended to beat "all creation" in general, and John Bull in particular, is now lying at the foot of Eighth-street. She is, as nearly as we can judge, about 1,200 tons burden, and has three decks, the upper being a flush-deck, which has, we understand, been added since she was launched. The carpenters are still at work upon her, but expect to be finished in the course of a week or two.

Her machinery is being built at the Neptune Iron Works, foot of Eighth-street, by Messrs. GUION, BOARDMAN & Co. She is to have a beam engine, with cylinder 65 inches in diameter, and 12 feet stroke of piston.

It is expected she will be ready for sea about the 1st of May.

They are Married and Given in Marriage.

Weddings by Aldermen are becoming quite numerous—they were always rather "common." On Wednesday afternoon Alderman BAIRD bound together in wedlock's bonds, at the Fourth Ward Station House, a sprig of the Emerald Isle and a buxom widow. Capt. DITCHETT officiated as Clerk. The happy bridegroom hailed from Meriden, Connecticut. The blushing bride appeared so much *affected by the ceremony as to be unable to answer* the interrogatory respecting the time of her coming in this sublunary sphere. The gallant Alderman performed the ceremony with becoming gravity, and at its conclusion shook the happy couple cordially by the hand, but very negligently neglected to give the lady the customary salutation.

Commodore Vanderbilt's New Ship, the "Ariel."

The *Post* has an account of a new steamship now finishing for Commodore VANDERBILT. We copy:

She is *twenty-three* hundred tons burden, and named the *Ariel*, diagonally iron-braced throughout, and considered as strongly built as any steamship of her class afloat. She has three decks. The entire main-deck is fitted up for first-class passengers, and the between-decks will be used for freight. She has a straight stem, with billet-head, similar to that of the famous steamer *North Star*, and a round stern, ornamented with a large carved eagle. The *Ariel* has a single beam engine, furnished by the Allaire Works, in Cherry-street. All of her machinery has been put into the hull on the stocks. *The joiners are now at work upon the saloons and* cabins, which are to be finished in a style corresponding with the other steamers of the Commodore. She will be completely equipped, with the exception of steam, and launched on the 20th of this month. After her launch she will be in a condition to be fitted for sea in a very few days. It was the intention of her builder to have launched her with steam up, but he found that the water was not sufficiently deep to admit her with a rudder into this part of the East River. The estimated value of the *Ariel* is about $300,000.

The Massachusetts.

Yesterday, at the United States Marshal's office, the *Massachusetts* was bonded by her owners in the sum of $40,000 to answer a charge of violation of the Neutrality laws. The Captain, against whom had been commenced a civil prosecution for false invoice, has given bail to the amount of $1,000 to answer the same.

Governor Clark and the Commissioners of Emigration.

A Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration, composed of Capt. CRABTREE, Vice President, Commissioners WITTHAUS, KELLY and PURDY, called upon Gov. CLARK yesterday morning, at the Astor House, for the purpose of inviting his Excellency to visit the institutions under their control. His Excellency said he was obliged to decline, in consequence of his hurried departure from Albany, and the necessity of his hasty return; but that in the course of the month, when the business of the Legislature would admit, he, with the Lieutenant Governor, and a Committee of both branches, would visit those Institutions.

☞ The owners of the ship *Tiagua*, wrecked on the 11th ult. off Cape Hatteras, have presented to Captain WEEKS, of the schooner R. L. Myers, and to Captain DAVIS, of schooner *Howard*, of Newbern, N. C., each a beautiful gold watch, in acknowledgment of their humane conduct and efficient services in rescuing the Captain and crew of the *Tiagua* from a watery grave.

☞ The *Salem*—that unhappy frigate, whose keel has once rotted on the stocks—is actually to be launched into "her native element," as aspiring reporters say. The event takes place to-morrow. It has been postponed for thirty years.

Mayor's Black Book.

The following complaints were entered at the *Mayor's office yesterday*:

Thomas Williams complains that one John Loos, from Jersey, is training for a pugilistic fight, at the Derby House, corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-first-street.

T. W. Kelly, of No. 318 Twenty-fourth-street, complains that a large pile of cast-ashes, in front of Nos. 89 and 91 Chambers-street, has been there for the last month, obstructing the street very much.

John Mead complains that J. A. Dolson blocks up the southwestern corner of Hudson-street with building materials of every description.

John J. Morris, corner of University-place and Twenty-street, complains that some small sale-shops, selling goods from his wagons, and that the Police are totally incompetent for the suppression of the nuisance in the neighborhood.

J. Brummel, of No. 267 Houston-street, complains that the cattle have been driven every day, for several weeks past, through Houston-street, and through the vicinity of Hester-street and Varick-alley for several weeks past.

A large number of carcasses, dead of lung[illegible], of innocent cattle are left stinking in Sullivan-street, near Houston, which greatly annoy the inhabitants in the vicinity.

J. R. Duval, complains that holes, deep as some graves, are left unfilled in Sullivan-street, near Houston-street, which greatly annoy the inhabitants in the vicinity.

J. B. Duval, complains that holes, deep as some graves, are left unfilled in Sullivan-street, near Houston-street, which greatly annoy the inhabitants in the vicinity.

J. R

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 2, 1855.

J. B. Loyell, Easton, Pa., is agent for the Daily Times at that place. Single copies, or by the week or month, can be had by applying to him.

Congressional.

A petition from Mr. Benson, of the city of Brooklyn, was presented in the Senate yesterday, asking for compensation for damages sustained in taking guano from the Lobos Islands, under the sanction of the United States. Mr. Benson's case, our readers will remember, created quite a sensation in political and commercial circles a little more than two years since. The venture was taken by Mr. Benson and friends, on the authority of a private letter from Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, which they construe into an official act. A joint resolution for the establishment of a weekly mail between San Francisco and some point on the Mississippi—the time, each trip, to be fourteen days, and the postage, prepaid, fifty cents per half ounce—was read and ordered to be printed. The consideration of the Army Appropriation bill was resumed, and several additional speeches made.

In the House, the action of the Committee of the Whole striking the enacting clause from the bill authorizing the construction of a Subterranean Telegraph from the Mississippi or Missouri River to the Pacific, was negatived, and a substitute, striking out the grant of two millions acres of land, reserving the right of way, and extending the penal laws of the United States over the line for its protection, was agreed to, and the bill passed. There was an interesting debate on the bill establishing the office of a Surveyor General at Utah and granting lands to actual settlers. An amendment was offered by Mr. Disney, which was adopted, merely retaining the provision relative to the establishment of a Surveyor General, and granting lands for Schools and University purposes.

The Senator Question.

Our Albany advices inform us that yesterday was devoted in the Assembly to a discussion of the propriety of reëlecting Senator Seward. Some considerable bitterness was exhibited by his opponents in consequence of the manner in which the discussion was commenced. It seems that several days since Mr. Petty—one of the members from this City—offered a resolution at the request of Mr. Leigh, also from this City, declaring that, in the present condition of parties, every member ought to obey solely his own convictions of right in voting for Senator. Yesterday Mr. Leigh made an able speech on the resolution, arguing from its premises the propriety and duty of voting for Governor Seward. His speech was very clear and very strong, and carried very great weight with the House. In reply, Mr. Leigh, instead of being answered, was vehemently assailed—and we are sorry to add by Mr. Headley—for having done a dishonorable act in procuring Mr. Petty to offer the resolution, and then in speaking on the opposite side from that which he was expected to take. The attack, which was evidently the result of passion instead of judgment, was an unfortunate prelude to the still more unfortunate plea which was urged against Mr. Seward. Mr. Headley conceded his ability and his devotion to Freedom, and declared that his steady and firm resistance to the encroachments of Slavery would, under other circumstances, have commanded his applause and support. But he could not vote for any man who would not pledge himself not to appoint foreigners, (by which term Mr. H. evidently meant naturalized citizens,) to office, and he took occasion furthermore to remind members of the obligations of their *oaths*,—referring not to their oaths of office, but to certain other oaths which bound them to vote according to the dictation of bodies with which they were connected. These oaths, he said, would live after they were dead. The very bold presentation of such an argument aroused a good deal of feeling in the Assembly;—and Mr. Headley was answered in eloquent and impressive terms by the Speaker, Mr. Littlejohn, by Mr. Baker of Montgomery County, and by other members. The Speaker took the ground that if any member had unguardedly taken an oath at variance with his *oath of office*, which binds him to act upon his own conscientious convictions of duty and of right, fidelity to conscience required him to discard and repudiate it instantly. Mr. Baker urged the claims of Senator Seward on the ground of his thorough and entire devotion to the great American principle of religious toleration, and declared his unwillingness to engraft upon his creed the Romish doctrine of proscription for the sake of religious opinion. Mr. Headley had laid very great stress upon the duty of members to discard all *party* bonds,—to release themselves from the drill and discipline of political organizations, and to act upon their own convictions of justice and of right. He was answered by reference to the very palpable inconsistency between this position and what he had said of the obligations of members to secret councils,—and to the relentless character of the party discipline by which those councils endeavor to coerce the action of members upon this subject.

Our correspondent gives an outline of this debate, which seems to have been one of unusual interest. We observe that the discussion is to be resumed this morning. We are glad of this,—for in the present state of the country, in view of the encroachments of Slavery and its evident endeavor to obtain absolute control of all departments of the Federal Government, the election of United States Senator is really the most important question before our Legislature. It ought to be thoroughly and earnestly discussed,—and every interest of the public, as well as every prompting of private duty, requires that it should be decided on *its merits*, and not by the dictation of outside influences of whatever character.

We cannot help believing that the Know-Nothings have made a very great mistake in taking part in this Senatorial Election. If they should succeed in defeating Senator Seward, they will be held to a fearful responsibility, not only by the friends of Freedom in this State but by the enemies of Slavery aggression throughout the North. There are thousands and tens of thousands in the Northern States, who are profoundly impressed with the necessity of reform in the laws and political usages of the country concerning foreigners, and who will naturally and inevitably take part in the American movement, but who are also clear and immovable in the conviction that the *first* and most imminent danger comes from the encroachments of Slavery,—and that *this* danger must first be met. These men will never forgive those who shall betray the cause of Freedom under pretence of serving the cause of Native Americanism. And the defeat of Senator Seward,—who is universally recognized, South as well as North, as the great champion of Free Principles,—by the Know-Nothing Order, will array against it, and against all who shall take part in the machinations by which that is to be accomplished, the undying hostility of thousands who, under other circumstances, would be its friends. The success of that portion of the Order which seeks Gov. Seward's defeat, would be the heaviest blow it could receive.

The Mormons in Utah.

No feature of Mormonism is more striking than the zeal with which its leaders seek recruits in the uttermost parts of the earth. The proclamations and reports which they have issued from time to time, show that their agents are in every country of the civilized world,—using all the arts in their power to make converts to their faith and to replenish the population of their territory. In the rural districts of Great Britain they meet with marked success in these endeavors. By the most barefaced falsehoods they succeed in alluring every year thousands of men and women to the abandonment of their homes and the embrace of the beastly sensualities of this filthy imposture. A land so situated and so fertile as Utah, ought to be the seat of better things. Placed in close proximity to California, and directly in the pathway over which Eastern and Western commerce must eventually travel, abounding in resources and teeming with agricultural wealth, few lands could offer a fairer field of labor or a richer promise of reward to the European immigrant. But while Mormonism rests as a nightmare on the heart of this fair Territory, even the laborer who surrenders himself to its influences flies only from destitution and servitude at home to become the victim of a still deeper destitution and of a still harsher servitude abroad. The old knaves of Utah are far greater tyrants than either Nicholas or Victoria. The Polish and Irish serf may be in rags, but at least the sacred hearth and holy influences of home are not invaded. In Utah there is no home. For the Salt Lake Elders there is no God but Mammon and no Gospel but the Gospel of the flesh. The Irish, English or German serf in Utah cannot work unless he works for the benefit of the Elders, and cannot marry because he is not permitted to acquire the means of supporting a wife. Should he marry without their consent, his wife and daughters are doomed to a prostitution which is surrounded with threefold atrocity, by being, with huge blasphemy, committed in the name of God.

It would be indeed matter of rejoicing to us if we could hope that our warning voice, reaching Europe, might have the effect of defeating any of the tricks with which the agents of Mormonism ply their unhallowed calling. The ingenuity of their manœuvres would be deemed incredible, had it not been exposed by the most trustworthy persons. Perhaps the favorite among the many artful dodges of these gentry is to have letters addressed from Salt Lake City to persons in this City, and in most of the cities in Europe, furnishing golden accounts of the happiness which reigns in the Mormon elysium, and enclosing a bribe to the recipient for obtaining its insertion in the journals of the day. The trick is carried out with such artless ingenuity, and the postage stamp and tone of the letter afford such overwhelming evidence of its genuineness, that the wariest editor is often beguiled, and scarcely a week elapses without some leading American or European journal containing a bundle of rosy fictions, that Utah is a paradise, and that contrary to all experience, six women, and these wives *of one man*, can live together in harmonious concord. When the American papers become the victims of such knavery, we can hardly wonder that European journals fall so ready a prey to these letter-writing impostors. The Mormon Elders can afford to pay highly for this work; and unfortunately, where there is good pay and demand, there will always be supply, be the work ever so filthy. And we doubt not, too, these ingenious concoctors find as high an intellectual gratification as their depraved nature is capable of receiving, in the triumph of seeing so many fictions devoured as truth. These infamous arts would hardly be deemed credible had we not irreproachable testimony to their existence in the recent book of Mr. Ferris, and in the report of a European friend, who, in a recent visit to Kansas, fell in with many of his own country's victims, and received from them accounts of the infamous licentiousness and oppression of Young & Co., which throw anything we have narrated in the shade, and fearfully call for the protest of every Christian.

As far as our own country is concerned, it is difficult to overrate the growing importance of the Territory of Utah. We do not desire to indulge in any glowing anticipations of the accomplishment and results of a great Pacific Railway, making our country the highway between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. But, however the remoteness of this giant project should temper expression in regard to its importance, we cannot look back upon those other gigantic conquests of time and space which the last half century has effected, without losing somewhat of our soberness of thought, and without taking to our minds more and more the practicability of the great work, which has already received a solid support from so many of our highest merchants. Prominent among the territories to be benefited by the projected railway stands Utah. Shall we thus allow a prospect so full of hope to be dashed by a few senile sensualists, and shall the hordes of Asia, who in course of time may be expected, as those of Europe, to seek a home in our free land, find among the earliest examples of the civilizing influences of Christianity, and the first fruits of American freedom, a country steeped in oppression and iniquity, and cities which vie in affluence of immorality with Sodom and Gomorrah! The world's history shows how much easier it is to prevent evil seeds from being sown than to extirpate the vicious weeds which they germinate. But even had we not that prescient care which every citizen should feel for the future welfare of every portion of the country to urge us, we still even should deem it a duty to humanity to point out the iniquities enacted *this very hour* on this soil, and to forewarn those ill-fated Europeans, whose ignorance and superstition make them facile victims of the agents of the filthy dynasty of Salt Lake.

In many portions of Great Britain and Ireland, Anti-Mormon societies have been already organized, and this is a step in the right direction. But unfortunately the organizers of this movement have no real conception of the infamy which prevails at the Salt Lake, and crediting the glittering falsehoods of hireling letter writers as to the material prosperity and happiness of the Mormons, base their opposition solely upon religious grounds instead of exposing the Mormon chiefs as a herd of profligate swindlers, and thus really defeat their object and play into the hands of the Mormon agents, by arousing the zeal and fanaticism of the Pro-Mormon party. The *Examiner* certainly, and some other weekly European journals, have reviewed with favor Mr. Ferris' work, and spoke to their countrymen words of warning. But their voice is never heard by the poor and ignorant peasant of Lancashire, Wales or Tipperary, nor does it travel to the benighted homes of Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Germany, people who by their peculiar dreaminess of disposition are always rife for anything which wears a politico-religious shape. These deluded dreamers are hunted up by Mormon agents, in whose hands they deposit all the money they can raise, and receive in return an undertaking to convey them safe and free of expense to the El Dorado of their hopes. Those only who have traveled on board these vessels of emigration can conceive the horrors to which they are exposed before reaching the haven of Salt Lake. Far happier however are they, and they are many who perish on the journey, than those who on reaching their destination soon learn to curse the pestilence and waves which spared their lives but to doom them to an existence of slavery, degradation and shame.

City Charter—Important Movement in Common Council.

We learn that a Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, at a series of informal meetings, have resolved upon applying to the Legislature for the passage of a *New City Charter*. The details of the bill differ in material respects from the amendment proposed in the Assembly on the 5th of January, by Mr. Stuyvesant. The Aldermen, so far as we understand the matter, have acted without consultation with the Board of Councilmen. It is proposed (as in Mr. Stuyvesant's bill,) that the Board of Councilmen be abolished, to give place to the old Board of Assistant Aldermen;—that it shall be the duty of the Mayor, on the first Monday of January, 1856, and thereafter immediately after being sworn into office, to nominate to the Board of Aldermen for confirmation, an *Executive Council*, consisting of a Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, Chief of Police, an Engineer (not President) of the Croton Aqueduct, a City Inspector, and a Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, to assist him in the discharge of the Executive duties of the City;—that if these nominations be rejected, the Mayor shall, within five days thereafter, nominate other *and different* persons for said Executive Council;—that it shall be the duty of the Mayor, in addition to the more ordinary duties of his office, to exercise a constant supervision and control over the conduct and acts of all subordinate officers; that all persons requiring any franchise *or grant*, shall be required to purchase, at a fair appraised valuation, all the property actually necessary for the purposes of such grant or franchise;—and that the act shall go into effect on the first day of July, 1855, without a previous vote of the citizens.

The remaining sections of this bill, as agreed upon by the Committee, do not differ from the provisions of the Charters of 1849 and 1853—portions of both of which are incorporated into this. The clauses in relation to contracts for all work exceeding the sum of $250, and in regard to the bribery of members of the Common Council, are allowed to remain in full force.

The peculiar features of the amendments recommended by the Committee are embodied in the summary we have given above. The action of the members of the Board has not taken air, and we are left in ignorance of the reasons which have been urged in the Committee for the important changes which are suggested. It is proposed that the power of impeachment shall be vested in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, *one* of whom is to be elected from each Ward; and it is further desired that the Common Council shall receive power to levy taxes without the form of an application to the Legislature. Municipal elections shall take place in the Fall, at the time of the State election. We understand that one or more members of the Committee were in favor of holding City Elections in the Spring. This point, however, was not urged. The phrase "franchises or grant," in the section relating to leases of Corporation property, is intended, we presume, to reach the cases of the City Railroad Companies, about which there has already been much debate and no small trouble. The remaining amendments have no especial bearing upon individual enterprises. The bill will be at once dispatched to Albany.

Whom Shall We Help?

We hear that there is distress in our City,—we see it, we know it, we feel it, and the need is great. The demand regulates the supply, and every heart and hand is open. Charity is fashionable. As a natural consequence, not only have more and more cases of want and destitution come to light, but of imposture also. We have never known them so rife as this Winter. Aside from the misery caused by vice and intemperance, we have most violent and incurable cases of idleness and dependence. There is a class of our population who claim our charity as a right; who, accustomed to regard the more prosperous classes as possessing, by inheritance, property and privileges to which they have no other claim, consider themselves injured and oppressed, and as having a perfect right to get all they can from those above them. They do not recognize the different state of things among us, nor remember that most men earn their own bread and make their own way.

Without moral or religious principles, they scruple at nothing which may gain for them the pity and charity which they see so cheerfully accorded; and our people are too readily imposed upon.

Instances have come to our knowledge perfectly heart-sickening, and which showed a depth of moral depravity, united with a fertility of invention, startling to the uninitiated.

A woman who for a long time imposed upon various individuals by an appearance of extreme poverty, in a genial fit of intoxication revealed to one of them other well-furnished rooms, and a supply of provisions for the Winter. A family of respectable appearance supported themselves for a long time, and perhaps do so still, by collecting for the family of a deceased sailor.

Accident has revealed the existence of the able-bodied husbands of a "poor widow with five small children," who had kept up the imposition for years.

A friend of ours helped once to support a mother with her children, who kept up a show of most ardent piety in the midst of her sorrows, where the end revealed a system of hypocrisy, deceit and *vice*, maintained through a course of years.

A girl was recently offered employment and good compensation, when the father declined, frankly saying he could make more money from "Societies." His five children each applied to a different Society, and he made from five to ten dollars a week by it!

A man sent his children round begging, and refused employment at a dollar a day when offered him, saying if he could not get twelve shillings, he would not work at all.

A family exhausted the benevolence of a whole neighborhood for themselves and a sick man, "hopelessly bedridden." A visitor soon afterwards found him removed to another family, in another location, making new drafts on the charitable.

Men are out with very honest-looking subscription-books for some of the Industrial Schools now so much in public favor, and, as all must admit, so useful. These Schools are supported among the ladies by private solicitation, and, so far as we can learn, no one has in any case been employed to collect for any of them.

These are but a few of scores of instances which might be named, and some of them had defied close scrutiny. We mention them as a caution to all to know before they give.

With our associations for the relief of the poor and their numerous visitors, and with our City Missionaries carefully ferreting out all cases of destitution, we need seldom give on merely the words of the applicants. We would not refuse bread to the hungry, and rent we might pay directly to the landlords; but it is usually unsafe to give money, unless we are very sure of its destination. One suggests to us that a *black book* kept by some of our societies might help much in detecting many of the most flagrant cases of imposture. There is really danger that those who receive will lose what remains to them of self-respect, and learn that it is easier to live on charity than to work,—a lesson more readily learned than forgotten. We repeat the injunction to the charitable—be sure you know to whom you give, especially when your gift is money. Do it for the sake of the deserving, and that no harm may grow out of your gift.

Public Occasions and Newspaper Reporters.

A weekly journal calls attention to the invitation extended by the Ten Governors to the State Legislature to visit the Institutions. It hopes that the members of the Press "will note what they see fairly and honestly," in case any of them accompany the Legislature on their tour of inspection. And it adds:

"For the honor of our profession we hope the reporters of the Public Press will vindicate their own respectability by repudiating and exposing hangers-on, and refusing any and all polite offers of 'hospitality' themselves. * * * Let them not touch a penny's worth of the $1,500. In such case they can criticise and condemn, should necessity demand it."

This is good advice. The number of unscrupulous hangers-on, who frequent public places on occasions of this kind, under the plea of connection with *the Press*—a convenient and very much abused scapegoat—is surprisingly large. If the Board of Governors, in extending their invitations to the newspapers, would take the trouble to require the reporters who are assigned the duty of attending upon their movements on such occasions, *to exhibit their cards of admission*, and so to provide for the exclusion of crowds of fellows who do nothing but utter offensive impertinences and get tipsy—we submit the case with deference—the character of such entertainments would suffer no loss.

It is right enough that the Board of Governors should appropriate any sum they see fit to entertain the Legislature,—for they are held responsible for improper expenditures. The intimation, however, that the *attachés* of New-York journals cannot tell the truth when they are full-fed, or that the character of the reportorial force of this City is wholly corrupt, is entirely gratuitous, let it come from what quarter it may;—but that there is a great deal of scum floating upon the surface of New-York Journalism is an undeniable fact. The sooner the mass is purged from the impurities entailed upon it by the uncivilized acts of individuals, the better it will be for the credit and strength of the crowds of good fellows who make their living by newspapers. It is not alone on public occasions that unauthorized intruders find opportunities to palm off their pretensions. At the theatres, on railroads, at places of resort in every city,—wherever there is an enticing view of tempting viands or a brilliant display of rich potables,—there the Newspaper Hanger-on is found. The way to keep him out, is to require a show of the credentials he carries,—to repel uninvited and unticketed intrusion,—to expel any man who behaves himself in an unseemly style,—and to pay no attention to threats of terrible exposures through the "Public Press." These latter are generally expunged at head-quarters; and such menaces are never made by those whose right it is to print them.

Fever and Ague in the Outskirts.

New-York, Monday, Jan. 29, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your article of Saturday last, headed "Indecent Haste," you close with a recommendation to look to the country for pure air and a healthful location and low rents.

Where is the location within one hour's ride of the City Hall in which the fever and ague does not prevail? I should like to find it, as I want to escape from the City; but I fear that the cost of one season's sickness in my family, produced by a residence in the country, would amount to more than the difference in house-rent. STONE.

P. S.—Harlem, New-Jersey, New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Bedford, Yonkers and Fort Washington are all fever and ague locations. S.

"Stone" has the right of it, we fear. But he should remember that the fever and ague has been very prevalent for the last three years *in the City* as well as out of it. And some—of which number, however, we are not—boldly affirm that a family in town, especially in the upper part of it, is quite as likely to contract the disease as one in Harlem, Fort Washington or the Jerseys. This is bad, but let us suck out of the fact the small consolation it contains. That class of citizens known in old times as leeches, but more lately as physicians, will see signs in these facts of good times and an abundant supply of bread and butter.

Light Weights and Short Measures.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of the 30th, you say candles are still sold as eights of which nine just turns the beam.

Now, as a manufacturer of that article, what am I to do, if my customers are willing to buy my candles by count,—say eight for 14 cents, (even if it do take nine to turn the beam?) What is the difference between the manufacturer that sells by weight nine for 16 cents? What and where is the difference to the consumer?

ONE OF YOUR READERS.

Simply this: That the poor widow *thinks* she buys cheaper when she pays you 14 cents for your false pound than if she pays 16; for to honest people, "a pound is a pound all the world 'round." Will you allow men to sell you small acres because they sell at less prices than others; or spavined horses because they ask less than for sound ones? Your doctrine is subversive of all honest dealing—is grossly immoral or culpably thoughtless.

Case of Lieutenant Hunter.

Lieutenant Hunter's letter to Secretary Dobbin, in explanation of his conduct in bringing home the U. S. brig *Bainbridge* without orders, is a model of sane and rational composition compared with his highfalutin', spread-eagle and Quixotic appeal to the People of the United States which we published on Monday. From any one else than Lieut. Hunter *this* letter would be deemed indiscreet, unwise, and full of evidences of self-conceit. But by comparison it seems tolerable. It is a very curious affair regarded in every point of view. That the Lieutenant may come out entirely free from the blemishes that now rest upon him is our earnest wish.

The Governors have departed. They made but a brief stay. Gov. Clark left for Albany yesterday at noon; Gov. Price departed earlier in the day; and Gov. Dutton took an affectionate farewell of the friends who had entertained the whole party so handsomely. We are not fully advised of the results of the conferences which have taken place between their Excellencies; nor do we know but that their visit has been productive of much good. The investigations of the Harbor question have been foreshortened by the limited period placed at the disposal of public dignitaries, but the legislative Committees will have the opportunity to earn laurels for the graphic and learned reports they will be able to furnish for the information of the public. After the harbor encroachments had been examined into, Govs. Clark and Dutton accepted an invitation to attend a meeting of the Committee of Advisement on the preservation of life at sea. Nothing important was done.

Appleton & Co. issue the sixth number of *Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life*. It embraces—The Perfumes we Select, The Odors we Enjoy, and The Smells we Dislike. The interest and excellence of the series have lost nothing in their progress. Price 25 cents a number.

Monthlies.

Harper's for February challenges more than our usual admiration. The illustrations are profuse, and in the best style of wood engraving. Those especially which exhibit "the wagon," "the driver," and "the snow-storm," in Virginia, are excellent. In this number Mr. Abbott brings his "Napoleon Bonaparte" to a conclusion. These papers, which have attracted so much attention, we are happy to learn, are to be reproduced, with the original illustrations, in two handsome volumes. When they were commenced, the English aspect of Napoleon's career was the one universally accepted in America. Now a wiser appreciation of the great Conqueror's policy and talents, we believe, generally prevails. Mr. Abbott has garbled no facts, nor accepted rumors, as the basis of his conclusions. He has written with surprising independence, and the literary merits of his work none will question. We are sincerely sorry that the papers are concluded, for some of our neighbors' sake,—half whose stock in trade is gone with their conclusion. However, they will have one more chance when the book is out, and then—they will have to pitch into "The Newcomes," which are still continued in the *Monthly*.

An excellent article in this number is "Glances at our Moral and Social Statistics"—a sort of *resumé* of the Census in these matters. Another is "The Zone of the Planets between Mars and Jupiter," by Prof. E. Loomis. The monthly record is a useful cotemporaneous history of the world. The Editor's Table is spread monthly with "The War and its Progress." His Drawer is full of fun, old and new. The Literary notices are genial and honest.

Blackwood for January has articles on "The Conduct of the War," "Education, as illustrated by the Census," "Rural Economy of Great Britain and Ireland," and "Thackeray." The "Story of the Crimea" and "Zaidee" both reach their second parts. With the January numbers, *Blackwood* and each of the Foreign Quarterlies (except the *North British*) commence their volumes. L. Scott & Co. republish them.

Putnam's Monthly was out promptly. The article that will command most attention is one on "National Defence," by "An Officer of the United States Army." The following extract briefly develops the writer's plan for recruiting the army:

Let the Secretary now abandon the system of recruiting, which burdens the army with the scum of cities, and promotion from the ranks would follow as regularly as from a lower to a higher grade of commission. But until something more be done to better the composition of the rank and file, it is much to be feared that few enlisted men will be found worthy of the proposed advancement in condition—an advancement, as the army is now composed, of *caste*, as well as grade. In a Republican army, *caste* should not exist, and it is to break down that distinction, leaving only the necessary difference in grades from private to general, that it is proposed that the army should be recruited by States.

Our army organized and collected, as herein recommended, could easily, on the approach of war, by the addition to each regiment of two battalions, and by increasing the number of privates in a company, be made fifty thousand strong, and this Federal force, organized, as it would be, in harmony with the State troops, would constantly have kept pace with the advance of professional knowledge in Europe, and be capable of diffusing that knowledge throughout the country by means of the State organizations to be considered.

For other reforms, the bill now before Congress, he says, embodies his. Other articles of various merits are readable—as, "Israel Potter," (good of course,) "Nature in Motion," "Progress of our Political Virtues," and "My three conversations with Miss Chester," and about "An old woman who dried up and blew away." It is a creditable number.

Christianity and Statesmanship is the title of twenty-seven discourses delivered by Dr. Wm. Hague, and issued by the Baptist publisher, Mr. Edward H. Fletcher. 12mo., 420 pages.

Another Gypsy Swindle.—A band of gypsies having been sojourning near Freehold, N. J., have succeeded in swindling a farmer out of $1,300. The chief actor was a female fortune-teller, who on pretence of being able to reveal to the farmer where a large amount of gold was concealed on his farm, induced him to raise the sum above stated by selling or borrowing, telling him it was only to be used for a few days in perfecting the charm necessary to the revelation. After much hocus pocus she folded up the money, or what he supposed to be it, locked it up in a box, gave him the key, and told him to open it ten days after, at midnight, when the locality of the gold would be revealed to him. At the time appointed the farmer collected all his family and relatives, opened the box, and found that the bundle put in the box did not contain his money at all. Meantime the gypsies had left with the plunder. Perhaps such ridiculous credulity deserves no better fate.—*Philadelphia American.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Feb. 3.

DICK TINTO ON HIS TRAVELS—Art, Scenery, Incidents and Life in Italy.

WORK AND WAGES—Condition, treatment and pay of Workmen on American Farms.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—Proceedings in Congress.

ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE—Proceedings in the Legislature.

TWO WEEKS LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

TWO WEEKS LATER NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

EDITORIALS—Napoleon's Policy, a Retrospect—England's Project of making the United States her Penal Colony—Webster and Kossuth—Bishop Potter in Canada—United States Senator—New England does it—Lieutenant Hunter and his Unaccountable Return—Missionary Work—The Texas Debt Bill—Cure for our Poverty—Gen. Sam Houston—The News from the Pacific.

CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.

COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to one Post-Office address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Superior toned 6¾-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufacturers; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.—A superlative tonic diuretic, anti-dyspeptic and invigorating Cordial, recommended by physicians in Gravel, Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, Incipient Dropsy, Kidney and Bladder Complaints. Put up in quart and pint bottles, with my name on the bottle, cork and label, and for sale by all the respectable druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE, sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-st.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW-YORK PICAYUNE ON *SATURDAY*.—A Glorious Hit at CHEVALIER WIKOFF'S *COURTSHIP AND ITS CONSEQUENCES*, with THE AMERICAN HEIRESS. 20 RICH AND RACY CARICATURES. LADIES PREPARE. GENTLEMEN BEWARE. COQUETTES AND FORTUNE HUNTERS, WHERE ARE YOU? Price, as usual, only three cents. The newsboys will have the Picayune on SUNDAY MORNING. First edition 40,000.

LINENS, LINENS.—JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION a large stock of Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies and Table Damasks, which we will offer this morning at great bargains. Also, 10 cases of Fine Shirting Linens at 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. per yard, slightly damaged by water on the voyage of importation, and worth more by 50 per cent. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

$15 ONLY FOR A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—Valuable building lots and farms will be divided among 600 subscribers, on the 6th of February, 1855. Each subscriber, for only $15, will receive a warrantee-deed for four lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a farm, from 2 to 20 acres. A few shares left. Apply immediately, to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

POPULAR TRADE.—E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, is selling Spring Silks at 4s. and 5s., that cost 50 cents to import. Gents. best Kid Gloves at 5s. Rich Ribbons from 1s., up—and Shawls, Bareges, Lawns, and Delaines equally cheap.

[illegible]—The Expenses—Cost of a War with the Tribes.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

The facts which have been disclosed in the House by Mr. EDGERTON, and by General HOUSTON in the Senate, in regard to the origin of the recent hostilities of the Indians, ought to render Congress very cautious in their legislation on the subject. They have not forgotten the history of the Florida War, which cost thirty millions of dollars without accomplishing any beneficial object which could not have been secured by pacific measures.

If the cost of the present war is to be at all proportioned to the cost of that, it will considerably exceed the estimates of either of the belligerent Western Powers for the annual cost of the war in which they are engaged.

It will, within a few years after its commencement, cost much more than the estimated expense of the construction and equipment of the Pacific Railroad. It can be nothing short of a war of extermination, if in its progress it is to be conducted in the spirit in which it was on our part provoked.

In view of the expenses of such a war, it becomes the imperative duty of the President to husband the public treasure, and by deferring such payment of the public debt as has been for sometime going on, to avoid the necessity of resorting to loans, especially during the present stringency of the money market. That the President will take this view of the subject there is no reasonable doubt, for no one knows better than he that the war will be vigorously prosecuted by our generals for reputation, by frontier settlers for revenge, by the contractors for profit, and by a promiscuous host of speculators, land stealers, for objects of personal cupidity.

The moment the war is once commenced, it will be beyond the control of the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States, and all his cabinet advisers. Calls upon Congress for men and money, for new cavalry regiments, more volunteer enlistments, more subsidies of Indian allies, for loans and treasury notes will become the whole burden of the Executive messages to the next Congress, and the Congress that will follow that.

The proposition of General SHIELDS for accompanying the sword with the olive branch, is well conceived, but it would be more likely to succeed if negotiation should precede a preparation for hostilities. For when preparation is made, the war interests will not be foiled.

Mr. Soulé's Resignation.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia American.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The cause of Mr. SOULÉ's resignation is ascertained to be a disagreement with the Cabinet as to the policy to be pursued relative to Cuba. The rumor that he was recalled is not correct, but he would have been had he not anticipated the expected course of the President by a voluntary retirement.

In November, Mr. SOULÉ received a dispatch which he was instructed to lay before the Spanish Ministry, which was so different from the representations he had been making on the subjects embraced in it, that he determined not to present it, and did not. The dispatch stated that the United States desired the establishment of the most friendly relations with Spain, and to that end wished to correct an unfounded impression that this Government meditated the acquisition of Cuba by any means at its command. The rights of Spain as to that Colony would be respected by the United States, and all alleged attempts against its sovereignty would be discountenanced and suppressed. But there were other questions, the adjustment of which was equally essential to the restoration of a good understanding between the Governments. It was necessary that Spain should make suitable reparation to the United States for repeated indignities to its national flag by its officers in Cuba, and proper indemnities to our citizens for the destruction of their property, the seizure and detention of their vessels, and the unjust imprisonment of American sailors and citizens in Cuba. The Spanish Government was reminded that cases of this kind were very numerous—some of them so recent as to afford reason to apprehend that no change of policy, as suggested the commerce of the United States or the individual rights of her citizens, was contemplated, and many of them so old as to justify the suspicion that the delay of justice arose from indifference to the complaints of the United States.

Fatal Accident on the Portland and Kennebec Railroad—The Engine thrown into the River—Two Men Crushed to Death.

From the Eastern Argus, January 30.

Yesterday morning's train from this city to Augusta, consisting of two passenger cars and two baggage cars, drawn by the new engine J. D. Long, met with an accident, by which JOSEPH SMALL, of Portland, engineer, and CHARLES AMES, of Augusta, fireman, lost their lives.

As the train was approaching the crossing of the Presumpscot River, about five miles from this city, and just before reaching the bridge the engine ran off the track, struck the stone abutment, and went down the embankment some twenty-five feet into the river. The coupling which attached the locomotive to the cars fortunately broke, leaving the cars upon the track.

No one was injured save those already named. The former, Mr. SMALL, was crushed under the boiler upon the ice in the river. His head, however, was above the water which covered the ice, and he was able to converse until the water rose and drowned him.

Every effort was made to keep the water down by bailing, but in vain, and it was impossible to extricate him until the boiler could be raised by means of tackle, which had to be obtained from a distance—and came some hours too late to save the unfortunate man. It is supposed he must have been fatally injured by the crushing weight of the boiler upon him, and that the water only put a more speedy termination to his sufferings. Mr. SMALL, we understand, leaves a wife but no children.

The fireman, Mr. AMES, was crushed, under the fire-box in the river, and killed instantly. He also leaves a wife.

The engine was probably thrown from the track by ice which formed on Saturday night, and was covered with water by the rain of Sunday night.

The bodies of Messrs. SMALL and AMES were extricated, and brought to this city last evening. It was found that the neck of Mr. AMES, fireman, was broken.

INFAMOUS ATTEMPT TO RUIN A YOUNG GIRL—FORCIBLE RIDE ON A HORSE-SLED.—Some days since a Mrs. CHASE and a man who is her partner in business were brought before the Police Court, charged with inveigling a young woman from Great Falls, N. H., for the purpose of prostitution. The charge was so far proved that His Honor thought it proper to order them to recognize with sureties in the sum of $800 each, for their appearance at the next criminal term of the S. J. Court. Failing to find sureties, they were committed to Jail. Monday, however, under chapter 171, section 22 of the Revised Statutes, two Justices of the Peace admitted the prisoners to bail. They departed to their haunt, the Robinson Tavern, in Hermon. Here, however, they were waited on early Tuesday morning by perhaps a hundred of the best citizens of Hermon, and advised to leave the place. A horse-sled was near, upon which, without violence, the man and woman were placed, and removed beyond the limits of the town. Drums, fifes and flags gave a dramatic air to the procession, and the obnoxious parties, moving to such music, made solemn promise that they would never come back again. With this the Hermon people were satisfied, and dispersed, after having taken some steps towards returning to her home in New-Hampshire, ELIZABETH TAYLOR, the young girl upon whom Mrs. CHASE's designs were formed.—*Bangor Mercury.*

RUNAWAY SLAVES—THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.—The travel over the underground railroad for the past few days has been, we are informed, unusually active, and no fewer than seven lots of runaway slaves have arrived at this terminus within a week. The first of these lots was composed of three men; the next, of three men; the third, of two men; the fifth, of one man. All these were from Kentucky. The sixth lot was composed of two middle-aged, stout men, who had come on foot from Louisiana to this place, sleeping by day and walking towards the North star by night. They arrived here on Wednesday, and after recruiting, are to be sent over the underground railroad to Canada. The last lot was composed of a mother and three children, who came up on the mail boat from Louisville, and were to be taken to Paris, Ky. She managed to get to some abolitionists, and was immediately sent north. The total loss to the owners, from the escape of these fifteen slaves must exceed $15,000. A colored woman named [illegible] is now in Cincinnati, soliciting funds to purchase her husband, who is a slave in Washington County, Ky. The wife and two children, with sixteen others, were emancipated about a year since by their mistress, who then resided in Washington County, Ky. and located these six out free in Iowa.—*Cincinnati Columbian, Jan. 27.*

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A DROVER.—Considerable anxiety is felt in our city concerning the whereabouts of F. L. TURNER, who, during the past two years, has been engaged in the business of selling beeves in the New-York market. Mr. TURNER has been in partnership with a brother residing at Lexington, Kentucky, who purchases cattle in that State, sends them to this city in the care of Mr. TURNER, who takes them to New-York and disposes of them. Mr. TURNER, when in this city, has always stopped at Stanwix Hall, which place he left about one month since for New-York, having in charge a large number of very superior cattle. His arrival and sale of the animals in that city have been traced out, as well as the fact that he remitted a large sum to his brother, but as he had something like $2,000 or $3,000 still in his possession, and as neither his brother nor any of his friends have heard of him since, the most painful apprehensions are entertained for his safety. A friend in New-York made a journey to Lexington in quest of him, but has returned without obtaining any clue.—*Albany Argus, Jan. 30.*

WINDFALL FOR A VAGRANT IN A WORKHOUSE.—About fifteen days since a woman named MARY ANN STEWART was arrested by the First District Police as a drunken vagrant, wandering through the streets without any visible means of support, and Recorder BRIGHT sent her to the Workhouse for thirty days. Yesterday a man came into the Recorder's office and stated that he had been looking for this woman for more than three months, and had only that morning heard by accident that she was in the Workhouse. He stated that some time since MARY ANN's grandmother died in England, and left her a legacy of fourteen hundred pounds sterling. Nothing had been heard of MARY ANN for a long time before the death of her grandmother, and the executors wrote to this friend, empowering him to ascertain, if possible, her whereabouts, or if she was dead to send on an authenticated certificate of the fact. Upon this statement, and the promise to take her out of the city as soon as possible, the Recorder released her from the Workhouse and sent her on her way rejoicing like one with a pocket full of rocks.—*N. O. Picayune, Jan. 24.*

CONVICTION OF A DUELIST.—JUAN PAGES has been found guilty of manslaughter at New-Orleans, with a recommendation to mercy, for killing JUAN PASTOR in a duel. The prisoner is about 40 years of age, and has a family. The *Courier* says: This is the first time in the annals of Louisiana that a conviction for dueling has taken place, although the statutes making the slaying of a man in a duel murder, are coeval with the Constitution of the State. It is true this duel was fought under the most atrocious circumstances, and in a most murderous manner. Nevertheless we hail this verdict as an important legal precedent, and as an evidence of a healthy state of public opinion. The duel, it appears, was fought with knives; the parties were equal in physical power, and when one objected to the knife of the other, the latter offered and actually did exchange knives, and with the weapon of his antagonist slew him.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania passed, at its last session, a law for the sale of the Public Works of this State, provided they could be sold at a fixed rate. As they were not sold, it is now proposed to reduce the price until a purchaser can be found, and there appears to be a party in the State in favor of getting rid of them at all events. It is now probable that the proposition to sell the Public Works of Ohio will be again agitated at the next session of the General Assembly, and we should not be surprised to see it succeed. We would by no means be considered as contending against a sale of the Canals and Roads at their real value. It is better that they should pass out of the hands of the State. They would not only be more profitable in private hands, but would be better administered, and more useful, consequently, to the public.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

LOSS OF SCHOONER GREYHOUND.—Reliable intelligence has been received that the schooner *Greyhound*, of this port, was wrecked on Hog-sty Reef on the night of Dec. 27. The schooner was bound from Santa Cruz (Cuba,) for Antwerp, and was in her seventh day out when she struck on the above named reef, which sets out from the Bahama Banks. The crew were all saved, but the vessel and cargo are a total loss. The *Greyhound* was a first-class vessel, nearly new, built in Fairhaven, and owned by Messrs. MALLORY & LAMPHIER, and Capt. MERROW, who had charge of her.—*New-Haven Journal & Courier, Feb. 1.*

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—A fearful accident occurred on the Central Railroad yesterday, about eighteen miles east of Syracuse. As the Buffalo Express was whirling along at the speed of thirty-five miles an hour, a wheel of the locomotive flew in pieces, and the engine itself pitched down the bank. The passengers only felt a slight concussion, but looking out of their windows on one side, they saw the engine lying a wreck in the ditch, and the engineer and fireman crawling out from the ruins. The train ran on a distance of fifty rods before stopping. Providentially, the engineer was but slightly hurt, and the fireman escaped without harm.—*Albany Atlas, Feb. 1.*

THE COCKPIT OF A MAN-OF-WAR NO PLACE OF SAFETY.—In the recent naval attack upon Sebastopol, a shell entered the after cockpit of H. M. S. *Albion*. It lodged in the First Lieutenant's cabin, burst there, destroying everything in that cabin and in the surgeon's cabin on one side, and another officer's on the other. Mr. MASON, the surgeon, was himself so much bruised in the arm by one of the splinters that he was disabled, and could not operate. A similar splinter from another shell struck the paymaster, who was acting as assistant to the medical officers, and bruised him severely.

[*Dr. Mackay to Medical Times.*

A BLUNDERING TRANSLATION.—Sir JOHN PRINGLE, in his "Observations on the Diseases of the Army," mentions having cured a soldier of a violent scurvy, by prescribing two quarts of the dog and duck water (so called from the name of a spring near the Dog and Duck Tavern,) to be drunk every morning before dinner. In a French translation of this work, the remedy is specified to be two quarts of broth, made of a duck and a dog.—*University Magazine.*

THE POLYGAMY CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.—The Los Angeles *Star* announces that a Mr. MONEY, of the New Testament Church, consents to accept the challenge of PARLEY P. PRATT, of the Mormons, on the issue of polygamy as sanctioned by law and gospel, which Mr. PRATT pretends. Here is the Old versus the New Testament. The battle is proposed to take place in the Los Angeles *Star*.

THE PHELPS CASE.—The Jury in this case last evening brought in a verdict that PHELPS was of sound mind. His execution, therefore, will take place on the 9th of February instant—a week from to-morrow.—*Albany Evening Atlas, Feb. 1.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address F. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Eighteenth Ward Relief Association.—The Executive Committee for the Relief of the Poor of the XVIIIth Ward, hereby give notice that the Soup-house is open daily from 12 to 2, in the basement of the Dewitt Dispensary, corner of 2d-av. and 2d-st., and that their depot of Groceries, Provisions, &c., is also open daily in the same place, where they are dealt out to the Poor of the Ward, on the orders of the visitors. The great object of the Committee in the dispensation of their charity is not to encourage idleness or pauperism, while they succor and relieve actual want and suffering. Donations of food and clothing of any kind, shoes, &c., &c., will be thankfully received at their depot as above, and subscriptions in money may be sent under cover to VALENTINE G. HALL, Treasurer, No. 12 Gramercy-park, 20th-st., which will be acknowledged in the public papers.

VALENTINE G. HALL, Chairman.

JAS. C. HOLDEN, Secretary.

☞ To the Public.—There are now in attendance at Dr. HENDERSON's Office, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Grand-st., eight persons who were blind from inflammation, but who have been restored to sight by Dr. H.'s treatment within the past four months. All persons interested are invited to call and converse for themselves, between the hours of 10 and 12 M., for three days.

P. S.—Some of these cases have been affected over two years.

☞ General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.—A meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock. By order.

JAMES M. WELSH, Chairman.

E. C. ADAMS, J. VAN WYCK, Vice-Chairmen.

WM. H. BROWN, J. CROLWELL, Secretaries.

☞ Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed from No. 17 Canal-st., to the corner of Canal and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

JAMES F. FAGAN, Superintendent.

☞ Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—POLAR STAR LODGE, NO. 300. Bro. J. K. FISHER will lecture before this Lodge on an interesting subject at their Lodge room No. 20 Canal-st., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. The members of the Order in general and the public are invited to attend. By order,

THOMAS BLOOD, N. G.

S. CORTLAND VAN BRUNT, Secretary.

☞ Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Feb. 2.—R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D.—*Little Things.*

Feb. 9.—R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D.—Work and its Rewards.

Feb. 16.—W. ADAMS, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ I. O. of O. F.—The members of Continental Lodge No. 117, I. O. of O. F., are earnestly requested to attend the regular meeting, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at their rooms, No. 122 Bowery, as matters connected with the finances of the Lodge, will be presented for their action. A lecture will be delivered by a P. G. of the Lodge. By order,

C. W. WILLIAMS, N. G.

☞ Important Invention.—The model of a Traveling Bridge, to transport trains of railroad cars on piers over rivers, without obstructing navigation, and without danger of accident or inconvenience from ice, freshets or draw-bridges, has just been completed by the patentee, Mr. FREDERIC FIELD, and may be seen at No. 15 Laight-st. Railroad officers and engineers are invited to examine it.

☞ Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No. 2.—The delinquent members are hereby notified that on paying to the arrearages now due from them the fines will be remitted, providing the same is paid by March 2. By order of the Association.

J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ The Fifth Lecture of FREDERICK A. PACKARD, Esq., of Philadelphia, to the Sabbath School Teachers of New-York, will be delivered in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st. (Rev. JOHN McAULEY's,) on FRIDAY EVENING, the 2d February inst., at 7½ o'clock. Free.

☞ Eleventh Anti-Slavery Lecture, at the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 7½ o'clock, by RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Admittance 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED respecting WILLIAM MADDOX, a native of Liverpool, England, about forty years of age, and stands about five feet five inches high. Has black hair, full black whiskers, and rather dark complexion. Some three years ago he worked as a laborer at the Novelty Works in this City, and is supposed to have gone West. Any information respecting the above person will be gratefully received by his family, and may be communicated to JOHN TRIPPETT & BROTHER, No. 62 William-st., New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl of [illegible] address, in a good City family, as chambermaid and waiter; is a capable, tidy girl, with children, or plain sewing. Is willing to wait on a lady who boards. Has 18 months' City reference. Will take $6 a month in a permanent situation, as she is not in the habit of leaving her place. Call or address No. [illegible] 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable woman as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would act as nurse and seamstress, understands the care of an infant from its birth. Is well recommended from some of the first families in this City. Please call at No. 205 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as seamstress and chambermaid; would assist in washing and ironing or make herself generally useful, or would assist in the care of children and do plain sewing. Her family are well known here, and she can be well recommended. Apply at No. 163 Waverley-place, third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references; one to cook and to wash and iron, or to do the house work of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls with good City references, one as a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As nurse in a private family, by a respectable English girl; and as good cook, to wash and iron, by a very competent English woman, with good City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—A young German, about [illegible] years of age [illegible] Bleecker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—The advertiser, [illegible] an American young lady, about 18 years of age, would be desirous of procuring a home [illegible] in the country or City, to do plain sewing, and be a companion to a lady. Address ORPHAN, Daily Times Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a good girl for general housework; is a good washer and first-rate ironer. Can give the best of reference from her place of service. No. [illegible] 6th-av., where she may be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant German girl as first-rate cook in a private family. Good reference given. Inquire at No. 16 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable man, as [illegible] Understands his business. Call at No. [illegible] Mulberry-st., near Houston.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as [illegible] or washer in a private family. The best of reference given from her last place. Apply at No. [illegible] st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

TEACHER WANTED—To take charge of the [illegible] Department in a boarding school near New-York. He must be an accomplished scholar [illegible] mathematics [illegible] Apply at the office of CHANEY & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st., this day, Feb. 2, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

TEACHER WANTED—In a Church School [illegible] an English Teacher who can bring [illegible] will find a favorable opportunity for advancement. Inquire at No. 101 West 20th-st., between 2 and 3 P. M.

PORTER—Wanted by a respectable married man, a situation as porter in a dry goods store or warehouse, or in any respectable house of business [illegible] will make himself generally useful; can read and write well. He is willing [illegible] reference [illegible] JOSEPH STEELE, No. [illegible] Clift-st., near John-st., New-York.

BOOKKEEPER—The subscriber, an active business man and a bookkeeper, and can furnish the best of references, is in want of employment, either with or without an interest, in any respectable mercantile or manufacturing business which will afford a remunerative employment or capital (say $2,000) invested. A line addressed to J. M. C. C., Times office, will be attended to.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a lady who can give references to families of the highest respectability in this City. If desired, would be glad to undertake, also, the superintendence of a family of small children, having had experience in the duties of such a situation. Please address Box No. [illegible], Lower Post-Office.

EDITORSHIP.—A gentleman who has been long and successfully engaged as editor of a popular literary and family periodical, would be glad to take the editorship of a monthly or weekly paper, on reasonable terms. Address T. V. W., at this office.

GOVERNESS—Wanted, a situation as teacher or resident governess, by a young lady, who has had some experience in teaching mathematics, the higher English branches, and the rudiments of French and Latin. Address H. E. PETERS, Times office.

AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter only. [illegible] must be well recommended. Apply at No. 3 [illegible] South Brooklyn.

CLERK WANTED.—A good experienced clerk in the office of a first-class hotel. Must have the best of references. Address A. B. S., Times Office.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manufacturing Co., No. 7 Gold-st.

WET NURSE.—Wanted, by a young American married woman, a baby to wet nurse at her own residence. She has just lost her baby. Apply at No. 226 Grand-st., rear building, 4th-floor, near the Bowery.

GOLD PEN MAKER.—Wanted, a person that understands finishing pens, &c. Apply to RENDELL & FAIRCHILD, No. 128 William-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A family disposed to accommodate [illegible] in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry, can make an arrangement with a gentleman, wife and daughter of ten years, for the year commencing in April, for very comfortable board at a fair price; or [illegible] would be glad to take a furnished house and board the owner. Also, at half an hour's distance from the ferry, the lady and daughter to be absent most of the Summer. None but those able to make comfortable arrangements need apply, with references, L. A. C., Box No. 2,912 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant front rooms, with full or partial board, can be secured in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements; a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms; the location very desirable and convenient to cars and stages. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 39 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

BOARD WANTED.—A lady wishes board in a private family where her tuition in music would be accepted as compensation. References exchanged. Address D. C. D., Box No. 1,661, Post-Office.

LODGINGS.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable lodging, in a respectable private family where there are no children, at $2 per week, within ten minutes' walk of the [illegible]. Inquire at No. [illegible]

LARGE PARLOR TO LET—With bed-room attached, without board, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 5 Bond-st.

REMOVAL.—PAUL A. BREE, Importer of Watches, has removed his office from No. 30 Cortlandt-st., to No. 12 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Book that will Electrify the Nation!

NEARLY READY,

STANHOPE BURLEIGH;

THE JESUITS IN OUR HOMES.

A Novel.—By HELEN DHU.

In one elegant 12mo. volume of 450 pages; artistically illustrated with fine tinted engravings. Price, $1.

The undersigned take pleasure in announcing that they will shortly issue the above brilliant and powerfully written American romance, which they feel justified in believing is destined to have a circulation as yet unknown throughout this country, unparalleled in the history of American authorship.

The American Republic is now deeply stirred by one all-pervading sentiment. It is the broadest, the deepest, and the intensest feeling which has existed in this country since the great struggle for Independence. How long the fervor of this sentiment may last, or what may be its results, it is not for us to determine; but it can hardly be denied that the times are ripe for a great book, which shall go forth to every part of the country, embodying the principles, and breathing the spirit that is sweeping all party lines away, and rolling the wave of patriotic fire from ocean to ocean. This work has been prepared expressly to meet the times, and it will go forth with the sanction and the hearty approval of every man in the vast army of Americans who believe and feel that the reign of Jesuitism, priest-craft, foreign influence, and American demagogues, ought to cease.

It delineates, with graphic power, the subtle intrigues of the Jesuits in America, in our Homes, in society, in politics and in Government. The corrupting and degrading influence of unprincipled political demagogues, of all parties, are brought into full view, under the intense blaze of light; while the artistic development of the plot impart to the work the most brilliant characteristics of the finest romances. It has been subjected to the severest and most enlightened criticism; and several of our most accomplished scholars who have read the manuscript with care, have all concurred in the opinion that it is the most dramatic and powerful novel that has been written in this country—that it must have an almost unprecedented circulation, simply upon its merits as a highly wrought work of fiction. But written, as it has been, with the specific object of enlightening the mind and stirring the hearts of a great and a free people, they do not hesitate to predict for it, such a circulation as no other American book has had.

No pains or expense have been spared in bringing the enterprise to perfection. The work has been in preparation for us more than a year, and we pay a very high price as copyright. It will be printed on superior paper, and illustrated by our best artists, and elegantly bound in embossed cloth; it will appear in a style superior to that of any American book of the same price that has yet appeared. We are making the most liberal arrangements in advertising and distributing it among the press; and also in forwarding gratuitous copies to the principal clergymen and literary men of distinction in every part of the country.

Positively no copies of this work will be sent without special orders.

Although duplicate plates have been made, orders should be forwarded with dispatch, that they may be promptly filled; and in every case orders will be filled in the order of reception. STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers,

No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Special terms to the trade will be found in our private prospectus. Circulars for canvassing will be furnished when requested.

THE GREAT DISTRIBUTION POSTPONED.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION

Announce a brief Postponement of the Distribution, from the 30th of January, to the 28th of February next, at which time it will positively take place. The Managers find it necessary to make the above change, owing to the delay in completing the building of the galleries, and the reception of works of Art, which seriously delayed the publication of the Illustrated Catalogue until late in December, thereby preventing the general circulation desired among the distant Secretaries and friends of the Association.

To all those who have not yet subscribed, the last opportunity is now presented. Any one subscribing previous to the 28th of February, will be entitled to the Magazines for 1855.

The payment of $3 entitles any person to any of the three dollar Magazines for the year 1855.

Subscriptions received at No. 2 Astor House, and at the KNICKERBOCKER OFFICE, No. 348 Broadway, up stairs.

New Volume by Washington Irving.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO.

Will Publish on February 1,

WOLFERT'S ROOST,

AND OTHER PAPERS, NOW FIRST COLLECTED,

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

In 1 vol., 12mo. With two illustrations, by Darley. Price $1 25.

CONTENTS.

Wolfert's Roost.
The Birds of Spring.
The Creole Village.
Mountjoy.
The Bermudas—A Shakspearian Research.
The Widow's Ordeal—A Judicial Trial by Combat.
The Knight of Malta.
The Grand Prior of Minorca.
A Time of Unexampled Prosperity.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Guests from Gibbet Island.
A Contented Man.
Broek, the Dutch Paradise.
Early Experiences of Ralph Ringwood.
[illegible]
Origin of the White, Red and Black Men.
The Conspiracy of the Cocked Hats, &c.

A New Volume by Washington Irving, is entitled to be considered an event in the publishing world. In this volume will be found all that graceful charm of style, rich, yet quiet humor, and wide variety of topics, which distinguished his early works. It is a most delightful volume for the family circle, or for the traveler.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO., No. 10 Park-place.

KNICKERBOCKER FOR FEBRUARY.

ORIGINAL CONTENTS.

MY CAMPAIGN REMINISCENCES. Paper seventh.
DIRGE FOR AN INDIAN CHIEF.
HAMED THE DERVISH. From the French.
STORM-NIGHT ECHOES.
HYMN TO MOLOCH. A Spasmodic Poem. By Mrs. [illegible]
BOARDING-SCHOOL.
[illegible]
A PATRIOTIC HYMN. By A. W. DE PUYSTER.
ON BALLOONING. By N. W. COMBES.
[illegible]
[illegible]. By C. DAWSON GARRETTE.
VILLAGE AFFAIRS.
TO AN ABSENT WIFE. By GEORGE W. ELLIOTT.
[illegible]
THE WHIP-POOR-WILL. A Seneca Legend.
THE SAILOR'S BURIAL. By ROBERT T. MACOUN.
EDITOR'S TABLE.—1. [illegible]

Terms $3 a year. Single numbers, 25 cents.

All new subscribers receive a certificate of membership in the Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association. Distribution to take place on the 28th inst.

SAMUEL HUESTON, Publisher,

No. 348 Broadway, up stairs.

READY.

The February number of the German Magazine.

MEYER'S MONATSHEFTE.

Price 25 cents.

CONTENTS.—The Course of the World, a novel by Talvi—[illegible] a Novel by Lindaman—[illegible] by F. Lieb—Poetry—Report of the [illegible] Natural Philosophers in Germany—Between [illegible] a Biographical Sketch—Life in New-Orleans, by Dr. [illegible]—Correspondence from Newark—German Theatre—Criticism of Rush Hall, Barnum's Life, &c.—Miscellaneous—Fashions.

Office, No. 104 William-st., N. Y. Letter-box No. 2,422.

A. KOLATSCHEK, Publisher and Editor.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUBSCRIPTION $10 PER ANNUM.

Supplied from

CHARLES WILLMER'S

UNIVERSAL ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENCY.

No. [illegible]

ARTHUR WILLMER, Agent.

CHARLES WILLMER, New-York, Liverpool and London.

1855. THE PICTORIAL MESSENGER. 1855.

The February number of THE POLYCHROMATIC PICTORIAL MESSENGER, now ready, beautifully illustrated. Three large Engravings, suitable for framing, 21 by 16 inches, of BATTLE SCENES, finished at the Seat of War, handsomely colored. Also, a new Map of the Crimea, with interesting News items from the Lost [illegible] at the Seat of War.

Single number 25 cents; or $3 per annum, in advance. A liberal discount to dealers.

STIMSON & CO., Publishers, No. 30 Broadway.

ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, Agents.

SPIRITUALISM.

Vol. 2, by Judge Edmonds and Dr. Dexter.

With the third [illegible] edition, issued this day, [illegible] [illegible] Arrangements have been made by which the publishers will be enabled to supply the further demand. Price $1 25, postage 30 cents. A liberal discount will be allowed to the trade. Published at the office of the Spiritual Telegraph and Sacred Circle, No. 300 Broadway, by PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN.

Jan. 25, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL.

BACK NUMBERS SUPPLIED.

Subscribers to this popular periodical can procure

COMPLETE SETS

from the beginning, or such numbers as they may want, of

BUNCE & BROTHER'S, No. 134 Nassau-st.

OLD BOOKS [illegible] [illegible] Curiosity Shop, No. 102 Broadway, above Fulton.

THE BROADWAY BELLE WILL NOT DIE.—No. 6 of [illegible] improved and enlarged. [illegible] BELLE without fear. Price single copy [illegible] $1 a year, in advance. [illegible] Editor and Proprietor. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES.—Another Hurrah to the field. All persons desirous [illegible] call at No. [illegible] Fulton-st., where they can save [illegible] per cent. by buying for cash. Over 1,000 styles from six cents to any price. Please call and examine. [illegible]

F. W. SCHNEIDER, No. 9 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent. stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. [illegible] and [illegible], 2 certificates of $5,000 each		$10,000
[illegible]	1 certificate of	3,000
[illegible] and [illegible], 2 certificates of $1,000 each		2,000
[illegible]	1 certificate of $1,000	1,000
		$16,000

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1861 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 10, 1840. Also,

Nos. 21 and 22, 2 certificates of $10,000 each	$20,000
[illegible] 1 certificate of	5,441
	$25,441

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1865, in the name of John Augustein, of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and Westing Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 23, 1844.

Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.

The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

WATCH LOST—On Wednesday evening, the 31st ult., a miniature watch, from a lady's bracelet, in going from No. 1 Essex-st. through Andrew-st., Jersey City, down the Ferry to Cortlandt-st. up Greenwich, between Vesey and Barclay-sts., through to Greenwich [illegible] to the corner of North Moore and Hudson-sts., New-York. The finder will be liberally rewarded, by applying at No. 1 Essex-st., Jersey City, or at No. 316 Washington-st., New-York.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen from the Church on the corner of Lee-av. and Hewes-st., North Brooklyn, on Friday night last, about EIGHTY YARDS OF RED CARPET with a black figure in the centre. The carpet was in three pieces. $25 will be paid for the carpet, and $25 for the detection of the thief. Inquire of J. J. JOHNSON, No. 15 Ferry-st., New-York.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1855.

$3,000 REWARD.—Stolen or delivered by mistake, on the 26 inst., five bags of gold, containing five thousand dollars each. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000—PARTNER WANTED.—A person who has been engaged for the past three years in a [illegible] business, paying a net profit of from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum, finding that, with the assistance of a suitable partner, five times that amount can be made the present year, proposes to sell an equal interest in said business to one who, together with the advertiser, will devote his time and attention to business. To such a person who has the required amount of capital this certainly is an opportunity seldom met with, to engage in a business which the hard times does not injure. All communications, with real name, will be considered strictly confidential. References exchanged. Address G. G. G., Times Office, New-York.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES for forming up Pencil Cases, Napkin Rings, Chain Pump and Boiler Tubes, Preserve and Paint Cans, Mustard, Blacking and Pill Boxes, Stove, Smoking Pipe, Conductors, &c. Office hours, 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 97 Nassau-st., near John-st.

FOR SALE, FOR CASH—The lease and fixtures and the remaining stock of a fancy and thread and needle store, on the corner of 26th-st. and 8th-av. A first-rate business stand, store handsomely fitted up, lease has four years to run from 1st May next. Apply at the store from 8 to 10 A. M., or at No. 2 Murray-st. from 12 to 3 P. M., of

F. H. WILLIAMS, Assignee.

PARTNER WANTED—With $3,000 to $5,000, in an established retail dry goods business. The store is on a long lease, fitted up in the best style, on one of the leading avenues, in a first-class neighborhood, and doing a first-class business, which may be extended to any amount. Address A. X.

A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE.—Two large mahogany show cases, 12 beautiful square marble top tables, 1 round top marble tables, a large and well assorted lot of moulds for jellies and creams, all of which can be bought at private sale very cheap. Also a large lot of chairs. Inquire at No. 379 Broadway, late MOFFATT'S confectionery.

$5 PER DAY.—Gentlemen having a capital of $10, can be employed in a perfectly safe business by addressing a letter, with 12 cents or stamps, or calling at BROWN & GORHAM, No. 47 Dey-st., up stairs. Full particulars and specimens by return mail.

A RARE CHANCE.—For sale, the stock and fixtures of Marlow's Union Store and Tin Depot, No. 15 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, L. I., with the interest in the lease of the house; also, two wagons, horse, &c. Inquire on the premises.

WILLIAM MARLOW.

SPLENDID PANORAMA FOR SALE.—One of the best in the country will be sold low for cash. Particulars given by addressing a line to PANORAMA, at this office.

COUNTERS AND SHELVES FOR SALE CHEAP.—Apply to PAUL A. BREE, No. 12 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

WHARF WANTED TO LEASE.—The northern half of any wharf [illegible] North River, below [illegible] good, wide wharf, on the North River, below Spring-st., for commercial purposes. [illegible] sale drawing twenty feet of water. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 1,500 Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A dwelling-house, between [illegible] $12,000 and pay in part [illegible] Apply to CHAS. E. MILLER, Real Estate Broker and Property Exchange, No. 104 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to rent in Williamsburgh, near the Peck-slip Ferry, and in the vicinity of South 6th or South 5th-sts., a dwelling well built and in good order. Rent about $300. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 32 Wall-st., from 9 to 1.

WANTED TO RENT—The second floor of a neat two-story house, in a good neighborhood, [illegible] Walker-st., to consist of two rooms and two bedrooms. Rent not to exceed $175. Possession required by the 1st of April. Apply to GEO. L. OSBORN, No. 287 Walker-st.

SEVENTH WARD.—Wanted to purchase a dwelling-house in upper part of VIIth Ward, or lower part of XIIIth Ward. Address Box No. 1,450.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADAMS & BUCKINGHAMS,

No. 23 South-st., New-York,

AND

GRAHAM & BUCKINGHAMS,

New-Orleans, La.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and other produce, to either address, as above.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.

Warranted perfect time-keepers from ...... $125 to $400

COOPER WATCHES.

Duplex and Levers from ...... 150 to 300

INDEPENDENT SECOND,

And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses ...... 125 to 300

CHRONOMETERS.

Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect Time-keepers ...... 175 to 350

EIGHT-DAY WATCHES.

Which run eight days with one winding ...... 150 to 250

ENAMEL WATCHES.

For ladies, some in hunting cases ...... 35 to 100

DIAMOND WATCHES.

For ladies, some in hunting cases ...... 60 to 300

MAGIC WATCHES.

Which change into three different watches ...... 150 to 175

WATCHES WHICH WIND UP,

And turn the hands without a key ...... 65 to 145

ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes.
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS.
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies.
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS.
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases.
SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as.
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as.
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets ...... $15 00 to $75 00

Earrings, $3 to $30; Pins, $3 to $30.

Bracelets
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses.
Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Chatelaine Chains.
Gold Vest Chains.
Gold Fob Chains.
Fine Gold Wedding Rings.
Gold Guard Keys.
Gold Fob Keys.
Gold Fob Seals.
[illegible]
Diamond Rings.
Diamond Earrings.
Diamond Pins.
Gold Crosses.
Gold Finger Rings with Stones.
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set.
Gold Studs, per set.
Gold Spectacles, per pair.
Gold Eye Glasses.
Silver Tablespoons, per set.
Silver Teaspoons, per set.
Silver Cups for Children.
Silver Napkin Rings, each.
Gold Armlets for children, per pair.
Plain Gold Rings.
[illegible]
Gold Steel Pens.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer,

Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES?—If you do, call your beard to grow, and my ONGUENT, which will, in six weeks, force [illegible] whiskers or beard [illegible] [illegible] sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 107 Nassau-st.; [illegible] No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. [illegible] Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. [illegible] State-st., Albany; [illegible] Hoboken, N. Y.; SPALDING, No. 27 [illegible] Boston.

KNOW-NOTHING SOAP.—This beautiful fragrant [illegible] the toilet of every member of the Order and friends of [illegible] wholesale of HAWES, HINSDALE & [illegible] [illegible] Dey-st., and retail of S. CODDINGTON, Druggist, No. 315 Broadway, under New-York Hotel, and all the principal Druggists.

GREAT REDUCTION IN READY MADE CLOTHING.—A fine stock of [illegible] Dress and frock coats, $8, cost originally $16. A large assortment of black cassimere pants, from $2 to $4. [illegible] silk and velvet vests from [illegible] to $4 each. [illegible] corner of Nassau and [illegible]

NOTICE.—The UNITED STONE CUTTERS are hereby notified to meet in Military Hall, corner of [illegible] and 7th-av., on TUESDAY [illegible] at 8 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of [illegible] By order of the President.

JOHN [illegible], Secretary.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A regular meeting of the [illegible] on FRIDAY [illegible] at 7 P. M. [illegible]

A. D. JONES, Commandant.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT AT CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.—The ladies of the Church will give a Grand Concert in the Church THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. A choice program of sacred and [illegible] music will be presented by the following [illegible] MARCUS COLBURN, assisted by Mrs. GEORGIANA STUART, Mrs. JAMIESON, Miss DUNGLEY, Mr. [illegible] and other eminent artists, with an effective chorus, conducted by Mr. G. ANDREWS.

Mr. G. H. BRISTOW will preside at the Organ and Piano, and perform a grand "Fugue" by Handel.

Tickets 50 cents, to be obtained at the door.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. BLAKE respectfully announces that his Benefit will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, when will be performed, for the first time here, having been most kindly permitted by the authoress, Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt's popular American comedy of

FASHION.

Cast with the entire strength of the company.

Adam Trueman, (his original character) by ...... Mr. Blake

With, by special request, and for this occasion only, the favorite drama of

THE LAST MAN.

Geoffrey Dale ...... by ...... Mr. Blake

Box book now open. Full particulars hereafter.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—FRIDAY—The two great pieces peculiar to this Theatre, for one night only.

THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.

Aminadab Sleek and Timothy Toodle, by Mr. Burton; Mr. Jordan, Mr. Fisher, Miss Raymond, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Hough, Mrs. Holman, Miss Annie Lee, &c. [illegible] will appear.

Seats may be secured free of charge.

To-morrow—The very successful drama of Women's Life, one of the great hits of the season; with Blue Devils, and other pieces.

Monday—A new Comedy, called The Player's Plot; or, The Manager and the Minister.

CIRCUS.—METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—R. SANDS & CO. and J. J. NATHANS, Proprietors. The great combined troupe of

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN RIDERS,

Will appear THIS EVENING in [illegible] Clown, SAM LATHROP.

Admission—First Circle, 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5; Third Circle, 12½ cents. Doors open at 6½; performances commence at 7. Always over before 10 o'clock.

Extra entertainments given on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway.—Great success of Buckley's Burlesque Opera

LUCY OF LAMMERMOOR,

in 4 acts, with all the original gems of the Italian Opera, which will be repeated all this week. Preceded by the Gems of Negro Minstrelsy. Concert at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

N. B.—SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, benefit of R. G. HOOD, Machinist.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock and the performance commences at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, will be performed the Grand Opera and Fairy Spectacle of

CINDERELLA.

Prince Felix, Mr. W. Harrison | Cinderella ...... Miss L. Pyne.

To conclude with the Farce of

BONA FIDE TRAVELERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, will be presented Morton's fine Comedy of

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Reuben Glenroy, Mr. Lester | Mrs. Glenroy ...... Mrs. Hoey

Cosey ...... Mr. Blake | Rosalie Somers, Miss Rosalind

To conclude with the Farce of

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Grand and Beautiful performances every AFTERNOON and EVENING. Mr. JOHN R. SCOTT will appear THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at 7, as MACBETH, supported by Mr. C. W. Clarke, Hadaway, Miss Mestayer, Mrs. Bradshaw, &c. AFTERNOON at 3, the French drama of [illegible] The new Wax Statuary, the Living Giraffe, Happy Family, &c., to be seen, as usual. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, half price.

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE.—No. 58 [illegible] Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.—Open EVERY NIGHT. The most attractive company of Negro Delineators in existence. FRESH JOKES, NEW MUSIC, and ORIGINAL SONGS. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Concert for the accommodation of ladies and children, commencing at 3 o'clock.

N. B. Grand Testimonial to W. B. DONALDSON, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

LAST TWO NIGHTS.—At Hope Chapel—The Panorama of the LIFE OF CHRIST, with a LECTURE and MUSIC, THIS EVENING and TO-MORROW. Exhibited free [illegible] SATURDAY AFTERNOON, a benefit will be given to the

RAGGED OR HUMANITARY SCHOOL,

under the care of Miss M. A. DOW, 6th-av. The School will be present. Tickets, 25 cents.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The fifth and last lecture of FREDERICK A. PACKARD, Esq., to the Sabbath-School Teachers of New-York, will be given in the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 21st-st., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—The influence of the Sunday-School, embracing those duties of Teachers and Pupils which lie without the School-room.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—J. C. DUNN'S Ethiopian Opera Troupe will perform in connection with the celebrated CHRISTINE FAMILY, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 2 and 3, at 7½ o'clock. Admission [illegible] Afternoon Concert on Saturday at 3 P. M., for ladies and children.

THE ANNUAL SOIREE of the LORENZO B. SHEPARD GUARD will take place at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 2. Tickets, $2, can be obtained from any of the members.

WASHINGTON HEYER, Chairman.

MAURICE DALEY, Secretary.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM, SEMI-ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—The seventh Semi-Annual Exhibition by the members of the above establishment, will take place on the 6th, 7th and 8th of February, 1855. Members' tickets now ready.

JOHN WOOD, Director.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will be kept open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and Statuary are still on Exhibition.

DRY GOODS.

MDE. KOSSUTH [illegible] has on hand French Embroideries and fine Laces, Morning Caps, Sleeves, &c., at low prices. [illegible] No. [illegible] 6th-av., near Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—On MONDAY, the 29th of January, we shall commence to close out the balance of our splendid stock of rich ribbons, suitable for the bonnet. [illegible] and head ornaments, at one half their original cost.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, Ladies' Dress Trimming Store No. [illegible] Bowery, corner of Houston-st.

DRY GOODS.—The stock of a dry goods store for sale, in consequence of the proprietors going to Europe. Early application required. Also, two Shelf-counters, of the best figured goods, [illegible] to the [illegible] from Ireland; store fixtures, house furniture, &c. Apply at No. 380 Bleecker-st.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR will open this day a new assortment of the [illegible] French wove corsets; among them are railroad, self-adjusting, and several new styles. Ladies who are desirous of finding they are unsurpassed. No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 10th-st.

BROWN & DOYLE, No. [illegible] Bowery, are selling Hosiery, Gloves, Lace [illegible] Embroideries, [illegible] orders, including collars, [illegible] less than the usual prices. Best kid gloves, 4s.6d. per pair.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. [illegible] I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentifully, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

Directions for Use.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over ten years, dessert spoonful. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

Wholesale Agents in New-York, CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

TO DRY GOODS, LAWYERS AND ARTISTS.—Spacious and most eligible store, and elegant suites of offices, to let on Broadway, the northeast corner of [illegible] The building is one of the most substantial in the City, [illegible] fire-proof vaults, and all modern [illegible] The store is adapted for either a wholesale or retail trade, requiring a central situation. The offices are admirably adapted for the occupancy of lawyers, artists, bankers, insurance companies, or other professional gentlemen, and are well arranged for convenience, and all modern improvements for warmth and ventilation. Apply to WM. B. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Blotches, Chafes, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, or any part of the body. GOURAUD'S VEGETABLE [illegible] HAIR DYE, ROUGE for pale [illegible], HAIR RESTORATIVE, LILY WHITE, LIQUID EXTRACT, &c., at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway. [illegible] BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; [illegible] Philadelphia; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

BILLIARD TABLES.—Our superior second-hand Billiard Tables, good as new, will be sold at a bargain; suitable for private or public use. Call at No. [illegible] Ann-st. GRIFFITH & DECKER, billiard table manufacturers.

LONG ISLAND.

[illegible] ... The licenses granted by the Excise Commissioners of the late city expired on the 16th inst., consequently there are now over 800 places, from the hotel and gilded saloon to the three-cent [illegible] resort, where rum and lightning are dealt out without even the sanction of the law.

The article referring to excise in the consolidated charter fixes the time of meeting on the second Tuesday of May in each year, and until that time no licenses can be obtained without a special act of the Legislature.

Should Mayor HALL enforce the law, for which he was elected, those places must be closed, and great benefits will result, one of which will be a considerable decrease in rents.

The Sunday Liquor Law in Brooklyn.

The City of Brooklyn vs. Edward C. Neville.—This was a complaint to recover $50 for a breach of the Sunday ordinance, alleged to have been committed by the defendant, proprietor of the King's County Hotel, corner of South Seventh and First-streets, Eastern District, formerly Williamsburg, in selling strong and spirituous liquors on Sunday, the 21st January. The defendant put in a special answer, setting up his right as a licensed hotel keeper. Officer FROST was the only witness called for the city, and he deposed he went to NEVILLE's house by direction of the Mayor, that he drank there and saw others drink and pay for liquor. For the defence it was proved that many had been refused, and it was contended that the house was only open for accommodation of travelers, and that the house was a highly respectable hotel, with a large livery stable attached. The Jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

Prisoners Sentenced.

In the Kings County Court of Sessions, held in Brooklyn yesterday, the following prisoners were sentenced: The Eighth Ward rioters were sentenced—James Ryan, to four months' imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary; Thomas and Dennis Ryan, six months each; and Dennis McGuire seven months.

On motion of Assistant District Attorney WINSLOW, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of the other parties indicted for being concerned in this riot.

Catharine Ferguson and Mary Ryan, convicted on an indictment for receiving stolen goods, were each sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Henry Bustard, convicted of perjury for having sworn in his vote at the First Ward poll on the 7th of November last, was sentenced to two years and three months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

John Lyons, 17 years of age, convicted of larceny in robbing a church, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Brooklyn Soup Association.

This Association has been in operation three weeks. When first commenced it was supposed that three barrels of soup each day would supply the demand, but from this quantity the demand has increased daily, until yesterday, over seventeen barrels were dealt out to about 900 persons—an increase of 600 since the first day.

It is a fact worthy of notice that the greatest suffering, in proportion to their numbers, exists with the colored population, who, when work is to be had, are about the last to get it. A large number of this class are supplied daily by the Association, and are much more grateful, for the relief thus afforded them, than others, as a class.

A wag in Williamsburg advertises—"Ice-house to let,"—being his part of a Church. "Warranted to preserve the year round, Sundays not excepted."

NEW-JERSEY.

Robbery on a Ferry-Boat.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. PANDRIER, residing in Jersey City, had her pocket picked of a purse containing $30 in money and a check for $[illegible]. She had taken out her purse to give some change to a beggar, and it is supposed that a woman—apparently a lady, who sat by the side of her—picked her pocket. The payment of the check has been stopped, but the thief has not been discovered.

Over in Jersey—An Irregular Correspondent who Never gets Dead-headed on our Crowds—His Figure-head.

From our Irregular and Defective Correspondent.

You have correspondents in all parts of the world nearly, except Jersey, and I have waited from month to month in the hope of seeing our little State represented in your journal, over the signature of some well-known name. But as no one steps forward under the head of "regular," "special," or any other kind, I offer myself as one; not of the regular, however, but after the pattern of a sort of special, irregular, transitive and *defective*.

In taking upon myself the responsibility of representing this whole State, (and I will say here that I mean the State of Jersey, and not of "Camden and Amboy") in the DAILY TIMES, I think it no more than fair to tell you and the public who I am, and where I live, for there is always an itching in the public palm to know the real Simon Pure behind the mask.

My name is Vociferous Gimbleteye—my father's name was Stubtoe, and my grandfather's was Nicholas Gimbleteye. The genealogy of the Gimbleteyes can be traced no further back—and, indeed, I think the name began with Nicholas, or Nick, as he was always called, for tradition says he was a foundling. The name corroborates the supposition too, for we know that foundlings in this day are often named from some expression of feature or countenance, or circumstance of the discovery, as "Preserved Fish," from being found floating on the water, and "Mary January," from being discovered on New-Year's Day; and as my family all have had a peculiar expression of the eyes, and I and mine have the same, it is very probable that my grandfather was a foundling, and was named from the peculiarity of his eyes. And then his Christian name implies the same, for in those early times when so many believed in witches, and in the visible presence of that Old "Rapper," who is said to "go about like a roaring lion," the supposition is that they believed *his* agency had something to do with the extradition of the child, and hence the name Nick.

It is remarkable too, that the features of the grandsire have descended through the first-born of the male line, and that I am his daguerreotyped descendant, the first-born male. I am 5 feet 11 inches high in my stocking feet, and my doting mother used to say (peace to her ashes) that I was the precise image of her *first love*, my father, and she believed if the hump was out of my back, I would stand six feet in boots. My hair (I hope the ladies won't all ask for a lock, as you fear they will of Dick Tinto, if you tell your "Friend" his real name,) my hair is straight, and the color very like the skin of a Valparaiso squash, neither black, red, white, yellow or brown, but rather of the blue-clay order, or a house-painter's overalls. I always comb it straight to my eyebrows, and never brush it to the right or left, thinking that it adds to my *literary* appearance. My forehead is low, very low over [illegible] * * * * But [illegible]

The socket of my left is half an inch higher than my right eye, and the outer angle is greatly depressed, giving it a severe downward look; and my right and inner eye is very large, half protruding out on the cheek, and the sight turned upward; and when I am warmed up with some subject—like reading some of your editorials in election-time, or in showing up the "drouth in New-York on Sunday"—whew!—— Well, there is no use in trying, for nothing short of my daguerreotype or personal presence can approach the reality. My neighbors say, when I have dealings with some one accounted sharp—"Ah! no fear of Gimbleteye, he's always got his top-eye open!"

My cheek-bones are high, face thin, mouth large, teeth white and prominent, chin—— well the place for a chin is there, but the slope from the under-lip to the throat is sadly abrupt. My cheeks and nose are the color of a purple turnip, shading down into yellow as it approaches the air-line of the *crown*.

I may as well say here, for the safety of impressible hearts, that I am married; that my little wife always was "the dearest girl!" and that she is the very apple of my (I don't know which) eye now. Her maiden name was Aravitta Tabitha Ruhama Powlesom Scriggs, but since she has become Mrs. Gimbleteye, she omits the sirname, although she declares that if her sixth little Gimbleteye resembles *her* family, it shall have the name of Scriggs, be it a girl or boy.

I live "over in Jersey," on the Watchung mountain, cultivate a small farm on its southern slope, have plenty in my cribs, peace within my cheerful cottage, the latch-string of which is always outside, and a bite and a bed for the destitute and weary.

Having told your readers openly and fairly who I am and where I live, and as my first letter has reached a little further than was intended, I *will sign my name and stop*.

VOCIFEROUS GIMBLETEYE.

WATCHUNG, Jan. 24, 1855.

The Poor Want a Loan.

JERSEY CITY, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"The poor want a loan—the deserving poor—especially those who are American born, want a loan—not charity." I am an American mechanic, and a constant reader of your paper. My attention was arrested on seeing a piece in the TIMES of yesterday headed as above. The suggestion of your correspondent is the best suited to do good to the poor American mechanic and laborer that I have seen, so far as I know the feelings of the American poor. I know they had rather starve than beg, or even accept of charity. But they would willingly accept of a loan to relieve their sufferings, on the same conditions your correspondent speaks of, and would willingly pledge themselves to refund the money, even with interest, as soon as their circumstances would permit; and I think every gentleman helping the poor in this way could safely count on 90 per cent. being refunded. I hope soon to hear of a large number of our wealthy citizens following his example.

A MECHANIC.

Affidavits and Testimony.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your yesterday's correspondent, "Justice," is informed that a false affidavit, made before any person authorized to administer oaths in *any case pending before any Court*, is as much perjury as swearing willfully false orally in open Court.

"Justice" should know that swearing false, unless *willfully*, is not legal perjury. He has reference probably to *extra-judicial* affidavits, i. e. affidavits not in a case pending in a Court; such are not *legal* perjury, even if willfully false. If "Justice" can make out the charge he makes he can convict of perjury.

JAN. 30, 1855. NOT A LAWYER.

WHAT THE ABOLITIONISTS ARE MAD ABOUT.—A friend recently from Washington has related to us a little incident that transpired a short time ago in the Senate Chamber, and which made some amusement among the members. Mr. GILLETTE, our Senator, sits near to TOOMBS, of Georgia, and they frequently pass a good-humored joke. A few mornings ago, just before the Senate was called to order, while several of the members were standing near, TOOMBS said to GILLETTE: "They say, GILLETTE, that you Abolitionists are mad with the Almighty *for making the niggers black*." "Your informant is slightly mistaken," replied GILLETTE; "we are only mad with you slaveholders *for making them white*." The allusion to the bleaching process that is going on among the colored population of the South was at once understood by all, and TOOMBS joined with much good humor in the general laugh.—[*Hartford Courant, Jan. 31.*

SHIP MONARCH OF THE SEA.—The ship *Monarch of the Sea*, Capt. GARDNER, arrived in this port yesterday, from Pensacola, and was towed up by the tow-boat *Conqueror*. The *Monarch of the Sea* measures 240 feet on deck, and 40 feet beam; her tonnage is 2,500 tons, and she is capable of carrying 7,000 bales of cotton on eighteen and a half feet water, and is rigged on Capt. HOLMES' new plan. The *M.* has been for the last month at Pensacola, testing the new dry dock for the United States Government, for which she received some $20,000. Capt. GARDNER states that his ship was taken out some three hundred feet on land in twenty hours, by the new dock and railway, and replaced in about the same time.—*New-Orleans Bulletin, Jan. 26.*

INCENDIARIES CAUGHT.—We are gratified to be able to state that in all probability the rogues who have caused our citizens so much anxiety of late, by causing nocturnal conflagrations, have at last been arrested. They prove to be firemen, two of them connected with No. 5, and one with No. 4. Their names are JAMES CLOONAN, aged 17; PAT'K McGOWAN, 19; and JOSEPH BROWN, 20, the steward of No. 6. We understand the officers are after certain other parties, and that in all probability the clue that will open this labyrinth of villainy has been discovered. It is said that BROWN told his mother that he fired DEMING's building, that he had set buildings on fire and should set more. This was overheard by an older brother, who reported it to Mr. COTTERELL, who caused the arrest.—*Hartford Courant.*

DRIFTS.—On the Niagara Falls Railroad yesterday, some of the drifts were from ten to twelve feet in height on the track. The train coming up at 4 o'clock, was "stuck" four or five times. About a mile this side of Black Rock, the up-train ran into a drift, some thirty feet in length, and as high as the top of the cars. The train had impetus enough to carry the engine through it, and give a chance for the driving wheels to catch hold of the track again. Had it not been so, the passengers would have experienced the sensation of those smashed under an avalanche. It is still snowing, blowing and drifting, until we almost begin to think the stock of congealed matter above has entirely exhausted itself.—*Buffalo Republic, Wednesday.*

THE STORM.—The storm which has raged with more or less violence for the past four or five days, appeared to have arrived at its culminating point last evening. Snow came upon us in fitful gusts during the whole of yesterday, and at night old Boreas seemed to have waked up his entire energies—the whole atmosphere seemed to be filled with driving flakes of snow. Enormous drifts were piled up in all sorts of fantastic shapes. Back doors and front doors were found this morning in a state of embargo, and many were compelled to "dig themselves out" before reaching the street.—*Buffalo Com., 31st.*

THE WILLIMANTIC MAIL ROBBER.—BASCOM, the mail robber, has been held to bail by ERASTUS SMITH, Esq., United States Commissioner, in the sum of $7,500. There are three separate indictments against the accused—one for having a United States mail key in his possession with intent to use it unlawfully,—one for robbing the mail on the 23d of January—and one for robbing the mail on the 27th of January. We learn from the Boston *Post* that BASCOM was formerly employed in a telegraph office in that city.—*Hartford Times.*

TOUCHING.—The *Tobacco Plant*, (Va.,) describes the death of a girl in Clarksville, by burning. Her clothes took fire while she slept in a chair. Aroused, she ran towards her master's bed. The editor says: "Mr. WATKINS forced her out of the door, and threw her in a mud puddle, supposing that he would thus be enabled to extinguish the flames, but failed to do so. Her burns, as before stated, are very bad, and but little hope is entertained of her recovery. *She was one of the likeliest girls we ever saw, and would have sold for $1,000 on the block.*"

Lieutenant Hunter and his Assailants.

From the Buffalo Advertiser, Jan. 31.

Lieutenant HUNTER, of the Navy—CHARLEY HUNTER, as he is called by his intimate friends—"Alvarado" HUNTER, as he is sometimes denominated, both these terms being used to distinguish him from his relative, Commander WILLIAM W. HUNTER—must have some of the qualities of that species of fish which thrives in the water which flows from the Hot Springs of Arkansas—she thrives best in hot water. Certainly we are bound to suppose so, for he is constantly in it, and most of the time of his own heating.

Returning from a station without leave is a very grave military offence, and must be visited with severe punishment. We remember but one similar piece of work in all our naval history. Captain HOFFMAN, in the sloop *Boston*, ran away from the same station, Commodore CREIGHTON being in command of the Brazil squadron, some twenty years ago.

CREIGHTON chased the *Boston* in his flag-ship, and fired at her repeatedly; but the sloop outsailed the frigate, and HOFFMAN made his escape. It was said at the time by those who knew the two men, that blood would have been shed if CREIGHTON had overhauled him. HOFFMAN was tried, and would have lost his commission, but some extenuation was found in the tyrannical conduct of CREIGHTON, and the Court, which sentenced him to be cashiered, recommended him to the mercy of the executive, in consideration of his gallant services in the war of 1812—he having brought safely home the prize corvette *Cyane*, after her capture, with her consort the *Levant*, by Com. STEWART, in the *Constitution*. The President accordingly modified the sentence, and he was only suspended for two or three years.

Case of Lieutenant C. G. Hunter.

UNITED STATES BRIG BAINBRIDGE, OFF SANDY HOOK, Jan. 22, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to announce the return of the United States brig-of-war *Bainbridge*, under my command, to the port of New-York, from whence she sailed in November, 1853.

I wish to inform the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, that this has been done after the most mature deliberation, and that I do not throw myself in the least upon the mercy or clemency of the Department. It has been done upon the full conviction of how useless the vessel was, under the circumstances, upon her station, and that being so, to remain quietly there was to be false to the interest of my Government and the honor of its flag.

If the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy will contend that a blind obedience of orders is the whole duty of a Navy officer, I will remind him that, with this, the battle of Cape St. Vincent would have been no victory; and that, with this the battle of Copenhagen would have been lost to England.

I do not wish to assert that these examples are anything more than great truths, showing that it may be, under certain circumstances, even a praiseworthy act to study the honor of a flag in preference to a blind obedience to orders, nor do I wish to deny that an officer who disobeys orders incurs a grave responsibility. I rely solely upon what I can make plain to the Department, that, under the circumstances, it is better for the honor of the flag that I should return to the United States than remain upon the coast of Brazil.

Upon the 26th of January, 1854, the *Bainbridge* arrived in Montevideo, where Commodore SALTER then was on the *Savannah*. A difficulty had occurred at the Falkland Islands, known there even prior to the arrival of this vessel. No communication, however, was made me upon that subject until after the United States sloop-of-war *Germantown* had arrived upon the station and called to those islands; then I was informed by Commodore SALTER that he would have sent me "had he not feared that I would compromise the Government;" he made use of the same observation to Commander LYNCH as well as to me, as I was informed by the United States Consul to the Falkland Islands.

Little flattering as a declaration of this kind was, I made no protest. Again a difficulty occurred at the Falkland Islands, which was known in Montevideo upon the 20th June, 1854, and although the *Bainbridge* was at that place, Commander SALTER did not send her, but ordered the *Germantown*, from Rio de Janeiro—more than double the distance—no doubt, for the same reasons as before.

About the 6th of October, difficulties of a very serious nature, involving our flag, were known at Montevideo to have occurred at Paraguay. The flag-ship had just arrived in the river. In spite of the urgent necessity that a vessel of war should go to Assumption, I was ordered on a cruise to ports where no difficulty was known to have occurred.

Before sailing, however, I sent to the Commander-in-Chief a detailed plan for reducing, with the least possible force, the Dictator of Paraguay to a just regard for the rights of foreigners.

I ordered the officer who was sent with this communication to state to the Commander-in-Chief the manner in which it had been received, and also that no doubt existed that serious difficulties had just occurred in Paraguay; that if he would order the vessel under my command to that point, he might rely upon a judicious arrangement, and one honorable to the flag.

The Commander-in-Chief stated that the *Bainbridge* could not reach Assumption on account of having too great draft of water; but the officer who had been sent by me had fortunately been upon the survey of the river to that point, and assured him that without her tanks, and other unnecessary weight, there would be no difficulty.

I again urged the Commander-in-Chief to be sent to Paraguay, by letter, dated Oct. 9, but all to no purpose. Instead of being sent where a serious difficulty was known to exist, I was ordered where it was known no difficulties had arisen—for steamers twice a month reach Montevideo, bringing news from every port in Brazil in which we have commerce.

In the meantime the *Waterwitch*, engaged upon scientific duty in the waters near Assumption, went to that place for the arrangement of existing difficulties. Lieutenant-Commanding PAGE visited President LOPEZ three times, before communicating with Mr. HOPKINS, the United States Consul; he ordered that the officers of the *Waterwitch* should not visit the aforesaid Consul, and, strange beyond belief, he ordered a lieutenant, by whom, ere this, you have received dispatches, not to take any home from Mr. HOPKINS, the United States Consul, whose exequatur had been withdrawn by President LOPEZ.

If a volume were written it would not tell more plainly how our difficulties in Paraguay have been arranged. As a finale, since the departure of the *Waterwitch*, President LOPEZ has suspended the explorations of those rivers, and the *Semanario*, the only paper published in Paraguay, is loud in its abuse of the Americans and the Lieutenant-Commanding of the *Waterwitch*.

Commodore SALTER was made aware of these events by Lieutenant MOORE, bearer of dispatches from Lieutenant-Commanding PAGE to the United States, and by that opportunity of sending me orders to return, by the same bearer of dispatches, none were sent.

To command a vessel of war, and be sent purposely where no difficulties exist, when serious ones were known to have occurred elsewhere, is in my eyes, a degradation.

I call upon the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy to relieve me from that degradation, and I ask only at this moment orders to go to Assumption and redress the wrongs of our injured countrymen. If the Commander-in-Chief plainly and unequivocally shirks a responsibility, it becomes imperative, in my opinion, that I should take one. I herewith submit an accompanying detailed plan, marked A, of a probable force necessary to bring President LOPEZ to a just regard of the rights of our fellow-citizens. He is now engaged in constructing fortifications upon the Paraguay, which would have been unavailable if I had been sent immediately upon the perpetration of the outrages. I will not dwell upon the flagrancy of these outrages. The Government, no doubt, is fully informed as to their character; but property has been confiscated, the lives of our countrymen placed in jeopardy, and our flag hauled down and trampled under foot, in a country in which a mob has never been known.

Upon the 14th of May, 1854, I addressed a letter to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to my private interests. I have received no answer, save indirectly, though the Commander-in-Chief, and that not at all in its tone calculated to lead him to believe that I enjoyed the confidence of the Department. I have at various times, as Lieutenant and in inferior grades, addressed letters to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, and have, I believe, invariably before this time, received replies, however adverse the Department has been to accede to my requests.

The Commander-in-Chief was good enough to send me from Rio de Janeiro to Montevideo an extract of a letter, which was, in substance, a reprimand to me; it was founded upon a secret report made by him of me to the Department. A part of this report I am prepared to show is a misstatement.

I do not wish to make a point with the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy how far it might be considered honorable or dishonorable to make public a letter marked and received as private, unless an absolute necessity involving the honor of the receiver required it. When this violation of my confidence, without a necessity, has been accompanied by a secret report, a part of which I am prepared to show is untrue, an uncharitable person might, with much show of right, say that the Commander-in-Chief had an object to serve in not informing me of the purport of his letter.

I have to state to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, that I hope the omission in not answering my letter was an accidental one, that as an officer commanding a vessel of war, I think that common courtesy demands direct answers to such communications as I may make, however much the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy may disapprove of their substance. If I may express an opinion, this probably accidental omission may have been an operating cause in leading the Commander-in-Chief to suppose that he alone was a responsible officer. The commander of a vessel-of-war is always responsible for his own acts, and the Commander-in-Chief cannot relieve him of that responsibility. To attempt it is to cast a reflection upon his character as an officer; it is to set aside, in my case arbitrarily, all that I have gained by a faithful service of my country for thirty years—it is to rob me of all I have, save the affections of a few men who honor me with their friendship.

I prefer making any sacrifice rather than basely and tamely hold my commission when I must feel that I do it by a tacit silence and neglect of the honor of a flag that so far I have served earnestly and faithfully, and for which, when the time arrives, I hope to shed the last drop of my blood.

With semi-barbarous powers, such as Paraguay, only an exhibition of force will prevent outrage or obtain redress; a thousand miles in the interior, President LOPEZ [illegible] his power so ample to sustain his system of robbery, even in the face of treaties, and only force will bring him to a just regard of the rights of foreigners. At Montevideo, among the intelligent merchants, great hopes were entertained that the Commander-in-Chief would send a force to Paraguay; indeed, it was supposed by all that the destination of this vessel was to that point; but the hopes of our countrymen have been disappointed, and the citizens of the Banda Oriental and the Argentine Confederation smile at our inaction, and sneer at our apparent imbecility.

It may be presumed that the instructions which the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy gave me upon the 18th October, 1853, were general, and such as were given to the Commander-in-Chief of the Brazil squadron, a paragraph of which I take the liberty of quoting: "You will, at all times, bear in mind your duties as the commander of a vessel-of-war of the United States, to protect the citizens, commerce and interests of your country to the fullest extent in your power."

Even without these instructions from the Department, I need not have been neglectful of these duties; but, with instructions so explicitly given, not to be watchful in the highest degree involves a most grievous culpability.

With a Commander-in-Chief so neglectful of the interests and honor of his flag, any exertions to that end as a commander of a vessel-of-war have been wholly neutralized, and with the information already, I hope, in the hands of the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, I would in all sincerity ask to what purpose, useful and honorable to my country, could the *Bainbridge* remain upon the coast of Brazil?

If, however, in the good judgment of the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, with such facts as are in his possession, the course I have taken, responsible as it is, does not fully meet his approval, I shall beg that, at the earliest moment, a Court of Inquiry be instituted for a rigid investigation.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Brazil squadron is either wholly or unequivocally culpable or I am, and I now charge him with culpable neglect of the "protection of the citizens, commerce and interests of his country, to the fullest extent in his power," for which no special order of the Department would appear necessary.

The Honorable the Secretary of the Navy may regard my views, already expressed in relation to the neglect of the Commander-in-Chief to the interests of his country, as arising from my personal relation to the occurrences detailed.

On that account solely I have to state to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy that although the United States frigate *Savannah* had been upon the station a whole year, the Commander-in-Chief neglected to place himself in personal communication with the high authorities both in Brazil and the Republic of Uruguay.

During the whole five months that the *Savannah* had been at Montevideo, the Commander-in-Chief visited the City for a few hours only, neglecting to cultivate proper relations with the President of the Republic, so necessary, as we have no Chargé at that point.

The absence of these courtesies among polite people is usually considered as offensive, and yet a greater injury, which the Commander-in-Chief also, in all probability, ignorantly commits is, that without intercourse with the authorities and intelligent inhabitants, he cannot understand and inform his Government of the actual critical condition of a Republican Government laboring under the dangerous pressure of a neighboring Empire. This course of the Commander-in-Chief involves no tangible culpability; but the honorable the Secretary of the Navy will see that it must be in a high degree injurious to the general interests of our flag, and adverse to the spirit which sends abroad vessels of war, as is supposed, with agents alive to prosecuting such course as will effectually protect our commerce, and establish, as far as may be, by personal intercourse, relations of amity and friendship.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. G. HUNTER, Lieut. Command'g.

To Hon. JAMES C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Feb. 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is inactive, but holders are firm, the stock being small, at $7 for Pearls, and $6 68¾@$6 75 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is [illegible], but steady. The day's sales have been confined to 150 packets Java at 13½c.; 50 bags Laguayra at 10½c.; and 200 Rio, in lots, at 9¼c.@9¾c. ℔ lb. The stock of all kinds here is estimated at about 68,600 bags,—a little over half of which amount is Rio.

COTTON—The supply continues quite limited, and though there exist a fair inquiry, the market is rather inactive. Prices are, however, well supported. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7½@7¾	7¾	8	8 @ 8¼
Middling	8¾@9	8¾@9	9¼	9¼@ 9½
Middling Fair	9½@9¾	9¾	10¼@10½	10¼@10½
Fair	10	10¼	11	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less sought after, especially by shippers, who do not like to do much until they get their European correspondence. Hence, there is less activity in the market, and as there is more disposition to realize among holders, prices favor buyers. The day's transactions consist of 5,200 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	8 25 @ 8 31¼
Straight State	8 31¼@ 8 37½
Favorite State	8 37½@ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 62½@ 8 75
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 12½
Common to Good Ohio	8 62½@ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 00 @11 75

Canadian is rather plentier and is a shade lower, with sales of 2,750 bbls. Superfine at $8 75@$8 87½, in bond; and $9 37½@$9 75, free, ℔ bbl. Southern is not so brisk, yet it is essentially unchanged in price; 2,000 bbls. were purchased at $8 87½@$9 25 for mixed to favorite, and $9 37½@$10 25 for fancy and extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat remains as last noticed, rather scarce and quiet, owing to the high claims of owners. Rye is inactive and nominal, as before quoted. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats are in but moderate supply, while being pretty actively inquired for at 60c.@65c. ℔ bushel. Corn exhibits no decidedly new feature. The stock is a fair one; while the home and export demand is tolerably brisk at about former rates. The day's transactions comprise 34,000 bushels at 97c.@98c. for white Southern; 97c. for yellow do.; 95c.@96c. for Jersey yellow, and 90c. for slightly damaged Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 400 bales River taken at 87½c.@90c. for shipment, and $1 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Messrs. LEWIS S. MORRIS & Co. have furnished us with the annexed review of this branch of business for January: "The stock of American Hemp, as reported by us on the 1st ult., consisted of 1,850 bales undressed, and 2,373 bales dressed, together, 4,223 bales. The receipts since included 536 bales undressed, and 430 dressed, in all, 966 bales. The month's sales comprised 645 bales undressed at $155@$170, the latter price for an extra choice lot; with 658 bales dressed at $200 for fine, with some fancy lots of extra fine, in small parcels, at $240@$250 ℔ ton, leaving our present stock, in first hands: 1,776 bales undressed and 2,148 bales dressed, together, 3,887 bales. The only transaction to record in Russia Hemp is a sale of 100 tons to Government at $280, cash. The stock of Manilla Hemp, on the 1st ult., was 6,500 bales. The receipts since have reached 5,640 bales. About 5,170 bales have been sold at 10c.@10¼c., 6 months, ℔ lb., which is a great decline. The present stock, in first hands is about 7,270 bales. Total consumption of Manilla in the United States, for the year 1854, 90,000 bales, against 105,000 the year previous. The stocks of Jute Hemp are kept down by constant exports. Last sales at $95@$100 ℔ ton, 6 months. In bond, $75, 6 months."

HOPS—The demand continues limited, and is freely supplied at 27c.@32c. ℔ lb.

IRON—We have no change to notice in the market. The inquiry is very tame, and prices are barely sustained.

LATHS—Eastern rule scarce and quiet, at $1 87½ ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Continues depressed, and is slowly decreasing in value. The sales are unimportant.

LIME—No arrivals and no sales to report. Prices are unsettled.

MOLASSES—Some 250 barrels New-Orleans brought 28c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quite dull and heavy at yesterday's reduced prices. There were 200 barrels Spirits Turpentine bought in lots, at 40c.@41c., cash, ℔ gallon. Tar and Rosin are without essential variation.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive, remain as last noticed. Linseed is in very limited demand, mostly at 80c.@81c. ℔ gallon. There is a pretty fair inquiry for Winter Lard Oil at 80c.@85c., according to quality, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork appears about the same, the demand being moderate, while holders are generally firm. Sales transpired to-day of 950 barrels, at $12 50@$12 62½ for old Mess; $14@$14 25 for new Mess; $13@$13 25 for new Prime; $14 50@$14 75 for Western Prime Mess; and $15 50@$16 for City Mess, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs command 7c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Cut meats are pretty active at former reduced rates; with sales of 120 packages, at 7½c.@8c. for hams, and 5¼c.@6c. for shoulders ℔ lb. The sales of Bacon include 480 boxes Short Middles, in Baltimore, at 7¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is salable and firm, the day's transactions consisting of 450 barrels and tierces, at 9¾c.@10c.; and 200 kegs at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty active and steady, sales having been made of 200 barrels at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime; $8 50@$11 for do. Mess; $12 50 for Vermont do.; $14 00@$15 for repacked Chicago do., and $15 for Extra do., ℔ barrel. Besides which, there were disposed of 200 tierces Prime Mess Beef, at from $25@$26 ℔ tierce; and 150 barrels Beef Hams at $13 50@$15 ℔ barrel. Butter and Cheese are rather more sought after at previous figures.

RICE—About 160 tcs. fair to prime were taken at $4 00@$4 [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile purchased at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Continue as last noticed, with sales of only 140 hhds. New-Orleans at 5c.@5¼c., and small lots of Cuba at 4c.@5¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales were reported to-day of 10,000 lbs. prime at 12c.@12¼c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—The market is pretty brisk and steady. The Inspection Warehouse contained to-day 3,300 hhds. of Domestic, including 2,470 Kentucky, and 830 Virginia, North Carolina and Ohio.

WHISKY—There have been 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 38½c.@39c. ℔ gallon, showing a rather firmer market.

FREIGHTS—The influences referred to in our last [illegible] again to-day as a check upon transactions. For Liverpool the engagements embraced some Cotton at 5/32d.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 25,000 bushels Corn at 5d., in bulk, and bags; [illegible] 150 bbls. Pork at 3s. 3d.; some tierces Beef at 5s. 6d.; Bacon at 17s. 6d., and 50 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ℔ ton; with some Hops at ¾d. For London the engagements comprised 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d., and some tierces Beef at 5s. For Bremen, there were taken 50 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. For other ports we heard of nothing really new.

INSTRUCTION.

THIS DAY—TERMS REDUCED ONE-HALF.—OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S Academy of Penmanship and Book-keeping, 362 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., N. Y. Ladies' writing class at 10½ o'clock, A. M., daily, excepting Saturdays. Gentlemen's classes, at 9 A. M., and 3, 5, 7, and 9 o'clock P. M., daily, excepting Saturdays. Terms, $5 for 10, or $10 for 20 lessons, including stationery. Payable at the commencement. Private instruction, $10 for 10, [illegible]. Each pupil is entitled to a separate desk.

BOOK-KEEPING—Terms reduced this week. Reduced from $20 to $12 50 per quarter of three months. Books and stationery, $1 50. Arithmetic in proportion. Terms payable in advance.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1855.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SCHOOL—For 30 [illegible] boys, No. 25 Bible House, entrance from Astor-place. The second half-yearly term will commence on MONDAY, 5th of February next. References: Rev. Drs. Hawks, Forbes, [illegible], Mighan, & H. Weston; Messrs. Carter and Mr. Swords, Booksellers; Hon. Greene C. Bronson, James Brown, Esq., of Brown, Bros. & Co., James Boorman, Esq., &c., &c.

MISS SPALDING—Would inform her friends and the public that on the 1st of April, she will remove her school from the premises she had occupied for 10 years, to a new and spacious building, replete with conveniences, where she will be able to receive an additional number of pupils, as well as afford additional facilities for Female Education. ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 29, 1855.

BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY.—Family Boarding and Day School, corner of Bloomfield and 1st-sts., Hoboken, N. J. ED. FELDNER, Principal. A new quarter will begin on the 5th of February. Circulars can be obtained at Westermann's, No. 290 Broadway, New-York, and of the Principal.

INSTRUCTION.—A Parisian gentleman having just returned from a Southern College, where he has fulfilled two years' engagement, wishes to give private lessons in his native language. Terms per month, every other day, $5; every day, $8. For further particulars, apply to J. KOSMANN'S, No. 707 Broadway, cor. 8th-st.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 400 Broadway, has just opened another $5 class for teaching Double Entry practically, without the use of text books. A few vacant seats may be secured this day or evening. Come prepared to enter at once, if you wish to become a practical Book-keeper.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 9th-av. The complement is twenty, in each of the two departments. The training afforded, thorough, systematic and elegant.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 238 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. [illegible] Macdougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

INSTRUCTION WANTED—In Elocution and Reading, by a gentleman who would take lessons in the evening at the residence or rooms of the teacher. Address B. W., office of this paper.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence No. 297 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées in winter. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A house frame, two-story and basement house with nine rooms, all finished in the best manner; also, the corner lot, 105 by 110 feet, on which it stands, and young fruit-trees growing, inclosed with a new picket fence—situated corner of 4th-st. and 6th-av., village of Mount Vernon, East Chester, on the New-Haven Railroad, 35 minutes' ride from New-York. Half may remain on bond and mortgage. Also, to let, a part of the new four-story English-basement house, with all the modern improvements, No. 29 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Rent moderate. Inquire on the premises, 125 st. of W. E. DEMAREST.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five new four-story houses, Nos. 223, 215, 217, 219 and 221, 28th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av. They are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, marble mantels and Croton water, from first to fourth stories; bay windows, cut-glass doors, &c. Situated between two railroads (the 8th and 9th-avs.) Price moderate. If sold, 2/3 of the amount can remain on bond and mortgage. A person will be in attendance in No. 215 from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, to show the houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. [illegible] West 28th-st., or W. S. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A well finished house, supplied with every convenience for a genteel family, with handsome gas fixtures and water fixtures, bath room, &c., in the highly respectable neighborhood No. 197 Duane-st., between Bond and Navarre. Apply to the owner on the premises. Terms easy. Would exchange for good house and land a short distance in the country, convenient by railroad or steamboat.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The beautiful three-story and basement brick dwelling, built in modern style, with gas and Croton throughout, very pleasantly located at No. 182 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. Lot, 100 by 100 feet. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Price, $8,000. Apply to GEO. D. COGGESHALL, on the premises, or to F. S. MINER, No. 136 Front-st., corner Pearl-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A Steam Saw Mill, at the foot of North 11th-st., Williamsburg, in good running order, with two sets of saws and one circular saw, together with a large and well-assorted stock of oak and pine lumber. A bargain can be had by immediate application to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, where the terms will be made known.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—To close an estate in Rahway, N. J., 2 houses and lots near Railroad depot; one lot 80 by 100 feet with good two-story house and kitchen $1,800; the other lot 80 by 140 feet, with convenient house, price $700. For particulars apply to JAS. W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the old road to Newark, about two minutes' walk from the railroad depot. The dwelling-house is modern style, large and commodious, being replete with every convenience, and with the out-buildings, barn, &c., in complete order. The grounds contain about 6½ acres, with a front of about 800 feet on the said road, and well stocked with the most valuable and choice fruit trees, already in good bearing. And as regards eligibility of situation, improvements, lawns, shrubbery, &c., it is perhaps not surpassed, as no care and expense having been spared in order to make the same complete in all respects. The house and improvements would be sold with a portion of the land if preferred. The above property may be seen and the terms of sale ascertained, by calling on the subscriber on the premises. JOB MAGIE.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO LET, WITH STEAM-POWER.—A new five-story and basement brick building, in Brooklyn, 125 feet on Raymond-st., 70 feet on Willoughby-st., with a 60 horse-power engine, boilers, shafting, &c.; engine-house, boiler-house, drying-house, wash-house, stable, carriage-house and yards. The property is near the Myrtle-av. Railroad cars, only of access, and very desirable for any manufacturing purpose, being thoroughly lighted throughout. The whole will be let with the engine, or in part with power, at low rent, if applied for immediately. Apply to JOHN C. LORD, No. 111 Water-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, corner of Pine-st. and Broadway.

COTTAGE AT NEWPORT FOR SALE.—The Bayview Cottage at Newport, containing two drawing-rooms, a sitting-room, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry and bath-room on the first floor, and on the second eight bedrooms, and four large bedrooms in the attic. There is also a public and private staircase, and the house is furnished throughout, also with glass, china, beds, &c. There is a coach-house, a fine well of water and 4 acres and 42-1,000th of an acre of land, together with the water lot in front. For further particulars apply to G. A. JONES, No. 1½ Warren-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Town of Greenburg, three miles from Dobbs Ferry, and 2½ from Tarrytown, containing 48 acres, all tillable land, with double house, barn, wagon-house, granary, &c.; beautiful pond of fresh water; fruit of all kinds in abundance, and perfectly healthy. For particulars, inquire of GEO. J. W. NABEE, No. 65 Beaver-st.

N. B.—Also, a beautiful building site, an elevated ground, overlooking Hudson River for miles at Dobbs Ferry, 80x150 feet.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—In New-Jersey, near steamboat and railroad conveyance to New-York. It contains over 100 acres—nearly 3,000 fruit trees in fine order, as well as the lands, fences and buildings. It is a good truck farm; soil, sandy loam. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.—DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Situated at Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.—The property, at a low cash estimate, is worth $4,000, will be sold for $3,000. Terms $1,200 cash, balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—Several country seats, river plots, dwellings, stores, lots and farms for sale, and several country residences to let. Inquire of J. M. WHITNEY, corner of Broad-st. and the Crescent, or at his office, near Hell Gate Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

FARMS FOR SALE FOR GARDENING PURPOSES.—Eight small Farms, from three to eight acres each. Soil is rich, and admirably adapted to gardening purposes, and land located on a plank road and railroad, within 24 miles of Peekskill Ferry. Apply to CHARLES E. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 165 Broadway.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS.—Can find a buyer in the advertiser. Name State, county, township, section, and say whether timber or prairie; also, price and terms. State chain of title, and say you will pay expense of examining same if found different from representations. Address Box No. 3,812, New-York City Post-Office.

DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Thirty lots with 500 feet water front, and bulkhead with 10 to 16 feet depth of water, will be disposed of together or in parcels to suit applicants. This property is very desirable for manufacturing purposes, building material yards, or any business requiring a good water front and dock, and easy access to the City of New-York, being situated in a central and rapidly improving part of the city. [illegible] DAN'L S. DARLING, No. 4 Nassau-st.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE—[illegible]

[illegible]

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The elegant [illegible] house known as Ward and on 168th-st., near the 152d-st. station of the Hudson River Railroad, and between [illegible] and 10th-avs. The house is fitted with substantial and [illegible] and 28 acres of land, all well laid out; the grounds having a front of several hundred feet on the Hudson River. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Nos. 11 Wall and 3 Nassau-st.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—The fine store, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts., has large and excellent cellars, in the basement suitable for Steam Press Work. The upper floors are very light and well adapted for a Daily Printing Office, or any similar business. Inquire of WM. S. CARY & CO., No. 238 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

BROADWAY BUSINESS PLACES.—Rooms to let for business purposes on the first floor of the new building, No. 388 Broadway, southwest corner of 13th-st. For a working-master, merchant tailor, milliner, dressmaker, dentist, hairdresser or artist the situation is unsurpassed. Apply to ARCH'D WIGHT, architect, front room, second floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A small three-story house, nearly new, and having all the modern conveniences, located in 20th-st., on the west side of the town, and in a pleasant neighborhood. The house is well furnished. Rent $600. Address F. W. P., this office. Keys in Brown's 19th-st. and 9th-av., and 8th-av. stages, and 6th and 8th-av. cars, pass near the door.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—In 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The house is plainly but well furnished, has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order. To a good tenant the price will be low. Apply to B. B. DILLINGHAM, No. 45 Broad-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—To a family without children; the upper part of a two-story and attic House, pleasantly located in Market-st., in the 7th Ward, consisting of front and back room, hall and entry bedrooms, with all the modern improvements. Address R., Chatham-square Post-Office.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—To let or lease for three years, a large stone mansion, stable, garden, &c., and about 15 acres, on the Hudson, near Yonkers; a most desirable country residence. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO DRY GOODS MEN.—To let or lease, the stores Nos. 281 and 281½ Broadway, which will be altered into one for a responsible tenant; 25 feet front, with two large windows. The store is 80 feet deep, and partly fitted up with counters, shelving, gas, &c. Apply to JOHN MADDEN, No. 283 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.—Two lofts and basement 25 feet deep, of store No. 24 Beekman-st. Rent low to quit the tiles. Inquire of A. D. GALE, No. 235 Pearl-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—A fine store and basement and sub-cellar, on the west side of Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., 25 feet by 125 feet, and combining all the modern improvements. A superior location for any extensive business requiring a first-class store. Apply to W. WARD, No. 139 Broadway.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found in Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET.—No. 8 and 12 Canal-st., near Broadway, by J. GAUDU, No. 182 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET.—No. 232 Pearl-st. Possession given immediately.

SMALL HOUSE TO LET.—No. 72 West 19th-st., complete with all the modern improvements, and newly painted throughout. Inquire from 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. Carpets and gas fixtures for sale.

ROOMS, BEDROOMS AND STORE TO LET.—At No. 45 Vesey-st. Immediate possession given. Apply at No. 45 Vesey-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—Single or in suite, in the new Banking Building, northwest corner of Nassau and Pine-sts. Apply at the Bank of the Commonwealth, or of JOHN LLOYD, No. 38 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 26th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 9 A. M. and after 5 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. WELL & SON, No. 189 Cliff-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition. (500,000) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. [illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) No. 3 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. P. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC—Is now offered to the public as a sure remedy for that most distressing of ailments, Dyspepsia. Mr. CHICHESTER [illegible] and takes pleasure in referring to the following list of persons as a few of the many who have been benefited by a trial of this wonderful preparation: Alderman Hinman, No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; Samuel Seaman, No. 85 Carlton-av., Brooklyn; Robert Thomas, corner of Pike and South-sts., New-York; Miss Letitia Fenton, No. 300 Houston-st., New-York; Charles Burdett, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York; John Treaver, No. 48 Vandam-st., New-York; M. C. Ely, No. 108 Wall-st., New-York; Albert Eaton, No. 113 South-st., New-York; Lawyer Goodman, No. 186 Broadway, New-York; [illegible]. WILLIAM BOOT, sole Agent for New-York. Office No. [illegible] Wall-st. Price [illegible] per bottle.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—[illegible] Sold at No. 755 Broadway, [illegible] Dr. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 4 Bond-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Boston Ledger, Dispatch, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—$1 per vial, and a book. Cures in a few hours; nothing else can do it. No. 50 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway, is the place to get this rapid and thorough remedy—no where else in New-York. Cures warranted or no pay. Dr. Bowers' Female Periodical Pills and other medicines, for female derangements, by Dr. WARD, No. 50 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL'S OFFICE—For the exclusive treatment of DISEASES OF FEMALES, is at No. 34 Lispenard-st. Remedies for female derangements. Advice gratis. Consultations and letters confidential. Country letters containing $10, answered with advice and medicine by return of mail. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Patients provided with board and nursing. Mrs. W. H. MAXWELL, Midwife and Physician.

DR. CORBETT, No. 2 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines do not only debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, No. 34 Lispenard-st., would inform her patrons and friends that she has opened a house, with superior accommodations, for a private lying-in hospital. Ladies in delicate health, wishing private treatment, can rely on her experience and skill as a midwife and physician.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—250 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 128 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 649 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN—Can be consulted upon complaints incident to females, at her private residence, No. 160 Chambers-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its original superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to combine the greatest body, purity, great style and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 50 Water-st.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN K. YALE.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

AUCTION SALES.

DIVIDENDS.

FINANCIAL.

RAILROADS.

FOR EUROPE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MACHINERY.

COAL.

REMOVALS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

INSURANCE.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE SOUTH.

STEAMBOATS.

New-York Daily Times.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

United States Senator from Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 1.

The Senate and Assembly of Wisconsin met in Joint Convention for the election of a United States Senator on Tuesday and Wednesday, but without effecting a choice. They agreed to ballot again to-day, but we have not yet learned with what result.

United States Senator from Illinois.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 1.

There is no success to-day in Joint Convention of the two Houses of the Legislature for the election of a United States Senator.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Mexican News, etc.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 1.

By the arrival of the Southern Mail as late as due we have received New-Orleans papers of Friday last.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Bee*, at the City of Mexico, writes that the revolution is assuming a formidable aspect in the South, and that ALVAREZ and his lieutenants have determined to advance upon Mexico. VILLAREAL has been made a general by ALVAREZ and placed at the head of the first division of the insurgents, and the report is that he is making forced marches.

General LA VEGA had left the City of Mexico very precipitately, and his departure had excited much speculation. Those best informed say he was about to proceed to Tamaulipas, and relieve Gen. WOLL of the government of that department.

It was generally credited in the Capital that Ciudad Victoria had pronounced against the Government.

The Pacific Railroad Project.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

An expedition is being organized here by the Government for the purpose of securing further information relative to a railroad route to the Pacific. Captain POPE with a force of 150 troops is to proceed to Llano De Estacado to ascertain whether water is obtainable there by means of Artesian wells.

The Africa's News at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The advices by the steamship *Africa* reached this city on Tuesday night by the National Line, and to-day exercised a favorable effect on our Cotton market, causing more firmness, but without advancing quotations. The sales of the day foot up 11,000 bales.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 1.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Boston at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday, arrived here at an early hour this evening, and after taking on board the Provincial mails, and a supply of coal, will take her departure at about 10 o'clock for Liverpool.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

The bark *William H. Harris*, from Galveston for Boston, came in contact, on the 21st ult., at 3 o'clock in the morning, with the bark *Celeste*, from Baltimore, and in consequence of which, the *Harris* had to be abandoned, with five hundred bales of cotton on board. Her crew were saved by the *Celeste*, and brought to this port.

A Discovery.

CAPE ISLAND, Thursday, Feb. 1.

A man cutting down an old tree near the Cape May Court-House discovered the remains of a man [illegible] supposed to be those of a Mr. SMITH who disappeared here very strangely some sixteen years ago. The excitement and [illegible] still running around the [illegible].

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Hard-Shells.

The Hard-Shell Committee held a regular meeting last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute—[illegible] F. CLARK, Esq., President, occupied the chair.

The Committee on By-Laws reported progress.

The Committee on Elections reported that in the [illegible] Ward a new election to the contested seats in their body from that Ward had taken place, in compliance with instructions at the last meeting. The newly elected Delegates were thereupon admitted to participate in the deliberations of the Committee.

Resolutions were adopted approving the proceedings of the State Central Committee in their late meeting at Albany. The meeting passed some resolutions relative to ROBERT O'MARA, a member of the Committee, lately deceased.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

[illegible]—The Postmaster in Trouble.

A meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee was held last evening at Tammany Hall. The by-laws for the ensuing year were read and adopted. Finance and Printing Committees were appointed. A member offered a resolution of inquiry as to the number of Whigs employed in the Post-Office Department. The resolution of inquiry, after some discussion, was adopted. The Postmaster was accused of being an extreme party man, and hints were thrown out of his being a traitor to the Democratic party. When the report is made some light will be thrown on this branch of political affairs. The Committee adjourned at a late hour.

The "Christian Home" and Mrs. Linford.

We have received a communication from Mrs. LINFORD, in relation to the affairs of the Christian Home for Female Servants. It is in reply to the strictures upon that lady's conduct, contained in the circular of Messrs. PETER COOPER, JACOB A. WESTERVELT, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, S. P. TOWNSEND, DRS. POTTS, HAWKS, and others, published yesterday. Mrs. LINFORD asks us to publish a refutation, which may be as well expressed in twenty lines as in two hundred. We accordingly take the liberty of condensing. The lady states, to begin with, that the sorrows through which she had been called to pass, during the last seven years, lead her up to the conclusion that defects in early training have much to do with human misery. Her mind was led into a deep study of the true causes of this misery. This study resulted in the foundation of the "Christian Home." Fifteen months since, Mrs. LINFORD visited Mayor WESTERVELT at his residence, obtained his approval of the plan: afterward saw PETER COOPER, Mrs. REDFIELD (a daughter of the late Mayor WESTERVELT,) then, through this lady, obtained an interview with the Bishop, and up to that time entertained no idea of forming a Society of Ladies. Subsequently, the Ladies' Society was formed, at the suggestion of Mr. [illegible], at Mayor W.'s residence. Mrs. LINFORD says that she acceded to this plan with reluctance, but has since worked faithfully for the object, of her institution. In conclusion, the lady attributes the opposition she has encountered to the rivalry of another [illegible].

There are the points for the defence. For ourselves—the statements of parties interested on the other side of the question directly charge the lady with the commission of acts which still remain unsatisfactorily explained. We have heard statements from reliable authorities, but do not care to publish anything more on either side—preferring to allow the matter to stand as it is.

The American Institute.

A regular meeting of the American Institute was held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, last evening. ROBERT L. PELL, Esq., President, occupied the Chair. Ten new candidates for membership were balloted for, and unanimously elected. The Trustees made a report on claims, &c., against the Institution, which was accepted and ordered on file. On motion of Mr. BUNTING, it was resolved that the Institute hold its next Annual Fair in October, next, and that a Committee be appointed to select a suitable location, and report at the next meeting. Messrs. J. A. BUNTING, EDWIN SMITH and GEN. WM. HALL, were appointed as such Committee. Letters were read from the city of Montreal, the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal, the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, and the Maryland Historical Society, acknowledging the receipt of transactions of the Institute, and also contributing valuable donations to the Library. Mr. DE LA TORRE transmitted the *Geographie de la Isla de Cuba* for the Library. The Secretary was directed to transmit the thanks of the Institute for the donations. An amendment to the by-laws, proposing the establishment of a Literary Club, was, according to rule, laid over for one month, under direction of the Library Committee.

Lectures last Evening.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered a lecture last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, before the New-England Young Men's Association, on the subject of "Patriotism." There was a large attendance, and the lecture, though occupying over two hours in delivery, was listened to throughout with earnest and marked attention.

REV. DR. MONAHAN gave last evening, at Clinton Hall, another of his series of instructive lectures on the subject of "The World's Indebtedness to the Church."

A lecture on "The Means of Ameliorating the Condition of the Colored Race," was also delivered by FREDERICK DOUGLASS, before the Young Men's Literary Productive Society, in the First Colored Congregational Church in Sixth-street.

The Sunday Liquor Traffic.

On a careful examination at the Mayor's Office, of the reports of the Police Captains of the different Wards and of the Reserve Corps, detailed for special duty on Sunday last, it appears that the decrease in the number of dram-shops which were open on Sunday last for the sale of ardent spirits, &c., was truly astonishing.

We are enabled to state from official information that in the Eighth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, the returns made to the Chief of Police, exhibit the fact that in these Wards,—although having a large population, not a single case of violation of the law was reported. In other Wards throughout the City, the attaches of the Police Department, who were detailed for the special duty of patrolling the City to discover where liquor was sold, were unable after the most rigid scrutiny to report but few violations of the law and the order of our energetic Mayor.

The City Comptroller's Robbery Explained.

The rumor that was circulated in town in relation to a robbery of $100,000 from the pocket of Comptroller FLAGG, while he was crossing the Park, was explained yesterday as follows: It appears that warrants to the amount of some $200,000 were drawn on the Mechanics' Bank by Mr. FLAGG, and after being prepared for the Mayor's signature, they were accidentally placed in a pigeon-hole with other papers. Subsequently the documents were missed, and the Comptroller, supposing he had put them in his pocket when visiting the Mayor's Office that day on official business, came to the conclusion that they had been stolen. They were, however, found all safe, and the rumor is thus accounted for.

Mayor Wood's Course—Letter from a Gentleman in Baltimore.

Mayor WOOD has received the following letter from a gentleman of wealth and influence in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 29, 1855.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Stranger as I am to you, I cannot forbear to express my admiration of the very fearless and efficient manner in which you have undertaken to correct the moral disorders which have so long disgraced the City of New-York. Your conduct has not only electrified, but delighted the friends of law and order and good Government.

The firmness of purpose and uncompromising character which you have portrayed in sustaining (I might say in reviving) the law, and in the annihilation of evil practices, have not only established for you a widely spread reputation, but have marked you most decidedly as one of the leading spirits of the day and in municipal matters, the man of the age.

Such practices and abuses of law as you have undertaken to correct and reform in the City of New-York, exist also in other cities, though perhaps not to so great an extent, and call loudly for corrective measures, but unfortunately the call is seldom responded to, and the most flagrant abuses of law and the vilest practices are permitted to exist to torment and lacerate society with their most injurious and demoralizing consequences.

I sincerely trust you may be sustained by the citizens of New-York in your laudable efforts to purge that City of its corruption. I am sure the public sentiment all over the country is with you, and fully appreciates the magnitude of the work you have commenced, and my earnest hope is that your example, so worthy of imitation, will be followed by those in other cities in whom the people have invested executive power.

"Like master like man" is an adage so true that few will question it; and fearlessness, energy and firmness, in the discharge of duty on the part of the Mayor, will always inspire the exercise of similar qualities in the subordinates.

"Sociables" at the Hotels.

The proprietors and permanent Winter guests of the Metropolitan Hotel afforded their friends, on Wednesday evening, another of those delightful sociable parties, or "Hops," which we have before had occasion to notice as one of the Winter features of fashionable hotel life in New-York. The occasion though without pretension or much previous preparation, was enjoyed with a hearty zest by the company, and the dancing kept up until a late—or rather early—hour, say 1 o'clock in the morning. The Prescott House gave a similar entertainment, the first at that neat and well-kept establishment this season, on Thursday evening. The Collamore House preceded it last week.

Another Broadway Mock Auctioneer.

Yesterday morning, a greenhorn from the interior of Indiana applied at the Mayor's office for redress for the loss of $70, of which he had been fleeced at the mock auction store of H. A. PERRY, No. 207 Broadway, where a brass watch was palmed off on him for sixteen carat gold. Colonel MING, the Mayor's Clerk, dispatched an officer to the shop with instructions to cause the money to be refunded. The money was forthcoming, and so another case ended.

Forgery on an Eastern Bank.

Yesterday afternoon two men were taken before Judge BOGART at the Tombs, charged with passing counterfeit $1 notes on the Mechanics' Bank of Newburyport, Mass. The prisoners were followed through South-street by a Policeman, and after they had exchanged several of the notes it was ascertained that they were gross forgeries and the offenders were taken into custody.

The Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners were in secret session yesterday, but did not settle the question of the appointment of a Police Captain in the Nineteenth Ward. Several vacancies of policemen in the Nineteenth and Eleventh Wards were filled, and the Board adjourned to meet this afternoon for trials.

Miss ELEANOR BARBOUR, of Brooklyn, an amateur reader of SHAKESPEARE and other dramatic authors, gave a specimen entertainment to a select party of friends and invited guests in one of the parlors of the Astor House on Wednesday evening, which we understand gave flattering promise of professional success hereafter, should this every way interesting young lady adopt public readings as a source of pecuniary support.

The Fire Annihilator Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You state in the TIMES of this morning that one of them (the Phillips' Fire Annihilator) exploded in Kennedy's City Express Office; this was not the fact—a machine had been sent to the office, and while standing there some person set it off in the usual mode. The machine did not explode, and no damage was done beside extinguishing the fire in the stove. K.

[Advertisement.]

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL.—Contents of No. 2, Feb. 1855: Respiration, with Illustrations—Bad Weather—Influence of Changes in Climate and Seasons—The Discussion—Quackery—Its Suppression—Nurture of Children. DIETETICS—Fishing—What shall we eat—Bread—Hominy—Beans—Peas—Canada Wood Choppers—Effects of Cleanliness. DRESS REFORM—Fashion—From a Bloomer—Dialogue—Chinese Fashions—Statistics, a Letter—Water-Cure in the West—In Rhode Island—In Minnesota—In Jamaica. FEBRUARY TOPICS—Fashion and Famine—Death on the Railroads—Professional Matters—Experience—Warming Establishments in Winter—Matrimony—Home Voices, etc., etc. TERMS—One Dollar a year. Published by FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM MET WITH.—In consequence of the dissolution of the firm of THOMAS & JAMES, and to close up their business, the large stock of dry goods now in the store corner of Carmine and Bleecker-streets will be sold off without any regard to cost, as they must positively be sold to close the concern. Housekeepers should not let this opportunity slip, as the stock comprises a great variety and will be sold probably at one quarter its value.

[Advertisement.]

A SPLENDID STORY.—"Seventeen and Seventy, or My Two Betrothals," a charming original story, by Miss VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND, is printed entire in the *True Flag* for the coming week. Single copies can be obtained at all the News Depots for four cents each. Wholesale orders answered by DEXTER & BROTHERS, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly opened and elegant store, No. 125 Catharine-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

$10.—One hundred lessons in Writing for $10, or time unlimited, at BROWN's splendid rooms, No. 316 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Mr. BROWN received the highest prize, the only silver medal, awarded for writing at the World's Fair.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—BAD HEALTH.—Persons in bad health should lose no time in taking this wonderful remedy. Many who were at "death's door" have been restored by their means; they act upon the main springs of life, being infallible in disorders of the Liver and Stomach. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Morris Canal.

The earnings and expenses of the Morris Canal during last year, as ascertained at the office of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, in Jersey City, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Tolls and other Income		$268,615 54
EXPENSES.		
Repairs upon the Canal	$52,519 22	
Operating the Canal	45,460 00	$98,[illegible]
Profit for 1854		$160,[illegible]
Deduct Interest	$33,[illegible]	
Deduct Dividends	74,[illegible]	
Deduct Improvements	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Surplus		$[illegible]

On the 23d of January, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on Preferred Stock was declared payable on the 6th instant.

The Labor Market—Demand and Supply.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have noticed with much satisfaction your opinions touching the *Labor Market*—and your advice as to the best and most practical mode of relieving the pressure of distress consequent upon the falling off of employment in this crowded Metropolis.

You recommend the unemployed to proceed to the country, and seek there what they cannot obtain here—work—for which they can secure something approaching adequate wages. In this recommendation I fully concur; but it strikes me that a practical mode of carrying your benevolent suggestion into fulfillment is needed.

Permit me to throw out the idea of the formation of a "Labor Relief Society" of sincere and active philanthropists, willing and determined to impose on themselves the task of ascertaining where the demand for agricultural and other labor exists; what the nature of the work may be, and what the prices paid or to be paid for such labor are likely to realize.

Such an Association would, in my view, be powerful for much good—not only to the self-reliant and honorable operative, but to this community. An intelligent and active Secretary and a competent traveling agent might immediately communicate with proper parties in every State of the Union and every important section of each State, and thus learn where hands are wanted, and that kind of employment where supply does not come up to demand.

The New-York civic Executive authorities and the Commissioners of Emigration would be bound to render such a body every aid and facility in their power in carrying out so praiseworthy an object.

In the work I indicate, I am prepared to perform an humble but earnest part, and to subscribe to the funds of such an institution according to the extent of my poor means. Knowing it to be my duty, I desire to discharge it in the best manner I can.

Yours, faithfully, P. LYNCH,
Editor Irish American.

The Mysteries of the Court of Queen Anne, by WILLIAM H. AINSWORTH, is published in cheap style by T. B. PETERSON. It is the same which, under the name of *St. James*, is well known to the readers of AINSWORTH. Price 50 cents.

MARRIED.

At New-Haven, Conn., by Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, Mr. JOSEPH P. EVANS, of New-York, to Miss ELIZABETH C., eldest daughter of C. B. Lines, of New-Haven.

DIED.

DEATH OF ANOTHER GOOD MERCHANT.—It is a pleasant duty to award tribute to the memory of a good man. Mr. LEONARD JARVIS WYETH was born in Cambridge, Mass. [illegible] youth for active life. His mother, had just gone by, when Leonard Jarvis, of Baltimore, took him into partnership in the dry goods business. A few years afterward this partnership was dissolved, with a view to the foundation of another with his brother Charles in the same city, which was of short duration, for his keen judgment and unerring foresight pointed out New-York as the emporium of trade. In this City he has been an importer of dry goods for about thirty years. His long mercantile career is duly marked by the highest honor and [illegible] [illegible]

Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 1, after a severe and prolonged illness, LEONARD JARVIS WYETH, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Brevoort House, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

Boston papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 1, of consumption, GEORGE W. WHITE, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Empire Tent, I. O. of R., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. [illegible], on Sunday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 1, of lingering illness, at his residence, No. 164 Greene-st., HENRY C. ALLEN, aged [illegible] years.

The funeral will be attended on Saturday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 1, of hydrocephalus, AGNES EGLANTINE, infant daughter of J. Dorsman and Phebe Ann Mills, aged 3 years, 1 month and 28 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 54 West 20th-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, of consumption, at his residence, No. 10 Gansevoort-st., JAMES BURNS, aged 31 years and 6 months.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment, on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited to attend.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 1, CHRISTIANA B., child of Sidney C. and Christiana B. Goold, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 2d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 165 West 11th-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 1, GRACE HELEN, only daughter of George Henry and Grace F. Hughes, aged 3 years and 10 days.

The friends of the family, as well as those of Edward Hughes, Esq., and James M. Plumb, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 73 Sands, corner of Jay-st., without further notice.

At Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 1, of scarlet fever, ALICIA, daughter of Bartlett and Mary A. Smith, of Washington-Heights, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the corner of Montague-place and Clinton-st.

At Williamsburg, on Thursday, Feb. 1, MARY, wife of John M. Bodine, in the 28th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and of G. M. Bodine, and her brother, Charles F. Townley, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, 2d-st., between South 3d and 4th-sts., without further invitation.

In Stonington, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 28, SAMUEL F. DENISON, aged 72.

At Mobile, Ala., on Friday, Jan. 5, THEODORE GORDON, son of George Gordon, of Savannah, Ga.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 1.

[illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$21,000 New-York Central R. R. 6's, int. added [illegible]
10,000 N'castle & Richmond R.R. 1st mort., int. added [illegible]
7,000 N. Ind. R.R., G'shen Br., 1st mort., int. added [illegible]
1,000 Great Western (Ill.) 1st mort., int. added [illegible]
1,000 Flushing Railroad, 1st mort., int. added [illegible]
1,000 Cleveland & Tol. R. R. Income, int. added [illegible]
1,000 Clev., Painesville & Ashtabula 7's, int. added [illegible]
1,000 Clev. & Pittsburg R. R. Income, int. added [illegible]
[illegible] Hudson River R. R. 3d mort., int. added [illegible]
3,000 Missouri State 6's, 1872, int. added [illegible]
150 Dividend and Scrip Clev. & Pittsburg R. R. [illegible]
50 shares Southern Michigan Railroad [illegible]
100 shares Ohio Central Railroad [illegible]
[illegible] shares North Ind. R. R. Construction [illegible]
[illegible] shares Northern Indiana Railroad [illegible]
[illegible] shares American Express Co. [illegible]
[illegible] shares Irving Bank [illegible]
[illegible] shares Chatham Bank [illegible]
[illegible] shares Knickerbocker Bank [illegible]
20 shares Atlantic Bank [illegible]
[illegible] shares Suffolk Bank [illegible]
[illegible] shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. [illegible]
50 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co. [illegible]
54 shares North River Fire Insurance Co. [illegible]
500 shares Potomac Copper Co., (with Davis Div.) [illegible]
275 shares Isabella Copper Co. [illegible]
600 shares Union Gold Mining Co. of N. C. [illegible]

The semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds by Mr. S. DRAPER takes place at the Merchants' Exchange on Friday, at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Feb. 1—P. M.

The Foreign Import Trade of the Port of New-York for the month of January, as made up at the Custom-House, is:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$8,370,259
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	3,254,654
Free Goods	1,230,630
Total	$12,855,543
Against January, 1854	19,318,434
Decrease this year	$6,462,891

In addition to the above there was entered during the month in Foreign Specie the sum of $60,284.

The Imports of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the seven months of the Treasury year, beginning the 1st of July last, by the monthly returns, are as follows, compared with the corresponding months of the previous Treasury year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1854-55.	vs. 1853-54.
July	20,634,000	20,073,000
August	22,619,000	19,682,000
September	14,102,000	16,997,000
October	10,946,000	11,026,000
November	8,893,000	12,430,000
December	9,977,000	13,817,000
January	12,856,000	19,318,000
Total, 7 months	$99,690,000	$114,246,000
Decrease present Treasury year		15,616,000

The Exports of Domestic Produce for the month of January, as made up at the Custom-House, amount, in value, to $4,996,767. There was also exported, during the month, in Gold and Silver, the sum of $156,308; and there was re-exported, in Foreign Merchandise, the value of $696,730. The monthly record of Domestic Produce, for the seven months of the Treasury year, compares as follows:

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854-55.	vs. 1853-54.
July	$3,768,000	$4,668,000
August	4,487,000	4,540,000
September	3,772,000	5,579,000
October	4,672,000	5,486,000
November	4,660,000	7,459,000
December	5,675,000	7,167,000
January	4,997,000	5,304,000
Total, 7 mos.	$32,033,000	$40,421,000
Decrease this Treasury year		8,392,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854-55.	vs. 1853-54.
July	$3,922,000	$3,901,000
August	4,548,000	1,148,000
September	5,547,000	1,244,000
October	2,250,000	4,758,000
November	3,536,000	3,[illegible]
December	57,000	[illegible]
January	156,000	[illegible]
Total, 7 mos.	$21,[illegible]	$[illegible]
Increase this Treasury year		1,[illegible]

As usual on the 1st of February—the New-York quarter day—there was a heavy amount of Money business done in the Street, in the way of disbursing dividends and paying in rents, and to-day the aggregate sales was increased by the reimbursement of about $1,300,000 Erie Income Bonds, which with the amount anticipated since the 10th ult., cancels about two millions of the outstanding loan of this denomination. The New-York Central office also commenced paying out, in Bonds or Scrip, as desired, on account of the deferred August and present February dividends, being 8 ₩ cent. on $23,085,600 Capital Stock. The first sales of the Bonds thus distributed were at 86@86 ₩ cent., making the two dividends equal to about 7-45 ₩ cent. The transactions at the Mechanics' Bank, on account of the City of New-York debt, and at the Manhattan Company, for account of the State debt, were also considerable. The Sub-Treasury received from Boston $1,000,000 in Coin, and by transfer draft $50,000 from Mobile. The usual receipts were only $38,000 and payments $26,904; leaving the regular balance at the close of business $3,569,614. There was unusual ease in the supply of Money on call, and prime short paper in request at 7@8 ₩ cent. The Foreign Exchange market unsettled by telegraphic advices of a further decline at New-Orleans, though the same advices notice much difficulty in negotiating, except at low rates, on New-York.

The Stock Exchange, otherwise than on Harlem Road Stock, which was depressed by the appearance of Mr. DEAN's report, and on Cumberland Coal, in which the Bears had a partial advantage, exhibited the same general steadiness as remarked for a week past. Erie Shares closed 46@46¼; the new Bonds, which carry interest from to-day, 90½@¾; New-York Central, 80@80¼, and Illinois Central Bonds, 71½@72. The market closed rather firm, Harlem recovering part of the decline of the forenoon, and leaving off 29¾, cash sales; Cumberland, 35¾.

Among the February half-yearly dividends just made are: United States Trust, 3½ ₩ cent.; Manhattan Company, 4 ₩ cent.; Nassau Insurance, Brooklyn, 7 ₩ cent.; Bank of Republic, 5 ₩ cent.; Brooklyn Bank, 5 ₩ cent.; Long Island Bank, 5 ₩ cent.; Lenox Fire Insurance, 4 ₩ cent., and Pennsylvania Coal, 5 ₩ cent. The coupons on the First Mortgage of the Columbus and Lake Erie Road are advertised to be paid at the Bank of the State of New-York.

The Report of Mr. NICHOLAS DEAN on the affairs of the Harlem Road, which we published at length in our last paper, is a deplorable exhibit of the finances and mismanagement of this property. It is part—and only a part, it is to be feared—of the sequel to the SCHUYLER developments of last Summer. From the figures presented it would be difficult to say which of the two Roads placed under the control of ROBERT SCHUYLER and his associate Directors, the Harlem or the New-Haven, has suffered most from wholesale speculations upon and reckless neglect of the interests of the wronged and deluded shareholders. The reasonable conclusion is, that leaving out the unmitigated rascality of this man in the over-issue to his own firm of the New-Haven Stock, the Harlem has suffered more from the abuses of trust in the way of building and extension contracts, funding jobs and other negotiations, than the neighboring Road. That much of this wrong ought to rest on the blighted name of the late President and mammoth contractor, is more than probable. That the enormous commissions and shaves reported by Mr. DEAN to the aggregate of $1,313,513, exclusive of the over-issue of Stock by the Secretary, $209,000, and the fraud of SCHUYLER in an iron purchase of $207,839, were not all or nearly all paid to him, is equally sure—though the fact does not appear on Mr. DEAN's abstract of the record. If these three sums, together $1,730,352, told the whole story of the wrong to the property, then the discounts, commissions, &c., large as they are, might be suffered to pass, without further comment, with the whole SCHUYLER catalogue, as beyond the hope of recovery and the prospect of personal accountability. But there is enough, and more, of speculation—to call it by no plainer term—covered up in the mammoth total, presented by Mr. DEAN, of $6,127,[illegible], as the "cost and equipment" of the Road and its Albany extension, to place to this man's account, without the item of Discounts and Brokerages; and it is much to be regretted that Mr. DEAN has thought proper to omit the list of charges which it embraces; their origin; by whom allowed and to whom paid, as far as the books within his reach would have thrown further light upon the subject. Thirteen hundred thousand dollars divided between seventeen years is no unusual sum, it is true, in these days of Railway extravagance; if it has been so distributed. But there is no proof in favor, but the strongest presumption, resting on known Harlem negotiations in Wall-street within the past six years, against this. The first deadly wrong, on this score, inflicted upon the property, may have been in taking from its resources a round commission of something like $75,000 for the snare plan of funding the liabilities of the Company into a Preferred Stock, in 1848-'49. The consummation of the plan was the voluntary act of the creditors in common. If this story, current some years ago, is true, the entry, like some others of a similar character on the books of the Company, is no doubt within the reach of Mr. DEAN; and as there are strong reasons to suppose that ROBERT SCHUYLER was not the recipient of this largess, nor the beneficiary of other discounts and commissions, Mr. DEAN would do the Stockholders a further service by publishing the account as he finds it. Three, at least, of the predecessors of Mr. SCHUYLER in the Presidency of the Harlem previous to 1847, are now in active business. Whatever shares, or brokerages, or largesses were paid for account of the Road by these gentlemen, either or all of them, or received to their individual profit, *or the profit of their co-directors*, going to make up the $1,313,513 for the entire seventeen years, can now be exposed without reasonable cause of offence. They are gentlemen of character and responsibility. They have never shirked the latter, and it is fair to presume would rather rejoice to have their administrations of the Harlem, on the point referred to—and upon all other points bearing the remotest suspicion of individual profit, to the wrong of the Stockholders—separated from that of ROBERT SCHUYLER.

The Treasury Department of the United States held on deposit at the close of January $24,240,985, of which $21,914,123 was subject to draft. The latest returns from the leading depositories show the following balances:

At New-York	$8,344,000	At St. Louis	$4,336,000
At Philadelphia	2,305,000	At Boston	2,679,000
At New-Orleans	2,990,000	Misc. Balances	3,368,000
Total			$24,241,000

We are somewhat surprised at the course of the *Tribune* in regard to the Bank Superintendent, though accustomed to the eccentricities of its editor-in-chief, to whose page the controversy has been transferred from the financial column. It is creditable to the latter that, as a business question, the fitness of Mr. ST. JOHN's reappointment is thus virtually conceded. It is not so creditable to the sagacity of management in the former, that the motive of removal is to be made either personal or political. The *Tribune* is thus converted into a convenient tender to the *Reporter* of Mr. Broker THOMPSON, whose opposition, and the opposition of all such, to an officer of Mr. ST. JOHN's inflexible administration, is perfectly natural and consistent; while this much cannot be said for the *Tribune*, the interest and security of whose constituents lie in another direction.

The friends of Mr. ST. JOHN need be under no reasonable concern because the batteries of a Whig journal, charged with abusive extracts from the *Bank Note Reporter*, are directed against him. The appointment, it is true, rests with a Whig Governor, but that gentleman, honestly appreciating the weight of responsibility involved in his choice, and unmoved, of late, either to appease the judgment or minister to his own self-respect, by the opinions of the *Tribune*, will scarcely feel it to be within the line of his duty to consult its prejudices or minister to its prejudices. The editor appears to be especially unhappy on the course of affairs in the State Administration at Albany. Things have all gone wrong with him since the election in November, when he first delivered the gall of his disappointment on the unoffending head of the Governor elect:

"He (Governor CLARK) should have abstained from fishing in the dirty pool. Yet he did, if [illegible] report does not lie outright, try to be a Know-Nothing and made a botch of it. * * * O, Messrs. [illegible] Convention men, we entreat you to be merciful to your humble journalists, hereafter. For the crockery gods you require us to fabricate, give us tolerable clay; give us at least fair common earth, and do not oblige us to perform impossibilities. Remember, we cannot and will not always wait to groan till after the election."

And now in February, the *Tribune* would appeal to the Executive thus wantonly maligned in its own editorial column, to have the head of the Bank Superintendent struck off, first as a personal gratification to feed the grudge it bears him, and secondly to have the Wild Cat Bankers dance for joy around the sacrifice.

Movement of Provisions for the Month of January.

[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

The sales of COTTON here for the past week foot up 11,000 bales, at prices ranging from [illegible], which is an advance of [illegible] on the prices of the [illegible]. The receipts for the week have been 15,[illegible] bales. The stock on hand, exclusive of shipboard, is 10,[illegible] bales. The RICE market is unsettled and favors buyers, the prices being [illegible]. The receipts of the week amount to [illegible], and the stock on hand is [illegible] tierces.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Thursday—First Board—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

In brig Lounge, from Ano Cayes—John Dalton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 08 | Sun sets.... 5 19 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.... 9 43 | Gov. Island.... 9 23 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...THURSDAY, FEB. 1.

Cleared.

Ships Louisiana, Sullivan, New-Orleans, [illegible]; [illegible], Thompson; Eastern State, Ross, Melbourne, [illegible]; North American, Clark, Liverpool, [illegible]; Cornelia Lawrence, Knapp, Liverpool, [illegible]; Margaret Grant, Warner, London, Morgan & Wiley; [illegible], Dyer, Charleston, J. W. Elwell; [illegible], Lavender, Havana, Harbeck & Co.; Paragon, [illegible], San Francisco, Foster & Nickerson.

Bark Elise, (Ham.,) Brahe, Hamburg, [illegible].

Brigs Ferdinand, Gardner, [illegible]; Frank, Richardson, Wilmington, [illegible]; Cordelia, (Br.,) Mohner, [illegible].

Schrs. Hanover, Whipple, Richmond, [illegible]; Hallock, Pow, Wilmington, [illegible]; Burton, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; [illegible]; Robbins, Curtis, Dovale & Co.; Albert, [illegible]; [illegible]ville, Thompson & Hunter; M. H. Banks, [illegible]; [illegible], Hand & Kirkpatrick; Hamilton, Hopkins, Alexandria; Abbott, Dodge & Co.; Jane Ingraham, [illegible]; Metcalf & Lovejoy; Kingfisher, Hawes, [illegible]; G. S. Hatch; O. M. Pettit, Andrews, Wilmington, [illegible].

Propeller George Creek, Geer, Baltimore, [illegible].

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Far West, Bennett, New-Orleans, [illegible] Jan. 13, with sugar, cotton, &c., to W. T. Frost. [illegible] inst., lat. 24 12, lon. 82 26, was boarded by schr. C. S. Foster, of Philadelphia, Capt. Foster, 44 ds. from Attakapas for [illegible], Va., entirely out of provisions—supplied them. The F. W. has experienced very heavy weather, accompanied with heavy thunder and lightning.

Ship Charles Crooker, [illegible], Havre 35 ds., with mdse. and 161 passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co. Jan. 1, lat. 44 18, lon. 11 50, spoke brig Carthagena, from [illegible] for London, short of provisions—supplied her. The C. C. has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy W. winds, split sails. Had 1 death on the passage.

Ship John Baring, Ward, Glasgow, via Cork [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 3 passengers to J. & R. Baylis. Jan. 19, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], saw ship Oswego, bound E. The J. B. experienced heavy weather to the westward of the Banks.

Brig Avalon, Morrison, Laguna [illegible] ds., with logwood to master. Saw going in, brig Richard, from New-York.

Brig Lounge, (of Philadelphia,) Wilson, Aux Cayes [illegible], with mahogany, logwood, &c., to master.

Brig Rebecca and Francis, [illegible], Ray, Jacmel [illegible] ds., with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Graves.

Schr. [illegible], [illegible], Savannah [illegible] ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Mary Charlotte, (of Bucksport,) [illegible], [illegible] 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. P. Leverich.

Schr. [illegible], Magee, Petersburg 3 ds., with mdse., &c., to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Mary Hart, Ayres, Norfolk 36 hours, oats to master.

Schr. Alexander Law, Wood, Delaware, with corn.

Schr. Shiro, Lord, Ellsworth 10 ds., in ballast to master.

Propeller Totten, (Cromwell's line,) Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to John Riley.

SAILED—Ship Margaret Evans, Warner, London.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 1—Arr. ships Jane H. Glidden, New-Orleans; Cordova, do.; barks Aurelia, Cienfuegos; [illegible], Mobile; Celestia and Governor Parris, Baltimore; brigs L. P. Snow, Jacksonville; Mary Lowell, Darien, Ga.; Brookline, Philadelphia; Susan Duncan, Belfast, [illegible].

Disasters.

Capt. Bennett, of ship Far West, from New-Orleans, reports: 20th ult., lat. 28 56, lon. 74 37, passed the wreck of a schooner, or brig, about 150 tons burthen, apparently nearly full of water. Bowsprit gone by the deck, mainmast and rigging standing; had a poop-deck; the mainmast, hull was lead-painted yellow inside, bulwarks a streak of [illegible], with white, appeared to have been in that condition but a short time; could not see her name.

Foreign Ports.

At Laguna, Jan. 5, [illegible], for New-York, [illegible].

At Aux Cayes, Jan. 19, brig [illegible], of and for Philadelphia, [illegible].

At Jacmel, Jan. 12, brig Webster Kelly, for New-York in 2 ds.